

ELECTRIC
TRAINS
CRASH

Nine Injured When Two Electric Trains Come Together In Fog at N. Chicago

MOTORMAN STUCK TO POST

Fog Prevented Motorman of Second Train Preceiving Train in Front Until It Was Too Late to Stop

Nine persons were injured and hundreds were badly shaken up when a three car special train on the Chicago and Milwaukee electric railroad crashed into the rear of a two car local train which had stopped at the Fourteenth street station at North Chicago at 9:45 o'clock Sunday night. The front of the second train and the rear of the first train were crushed and telescoped like egg shells. Motorman Kiesling of the second train did not leave his post and escaped death almost miraculously. He was wedged fast in the crushed timbers and had to be chopped free by passengers on the train. The accident happened during one of the worst fogs that this section of the country has seen in a long time.

The two cars in the first train were crowded with people returning to Chicago and other cities along the north shore. It had come to a pause at the Fourteenth street station for several passengers to alight and others to get aboard. It is said that it was a little behind time owing to running slow on account of the fog.

The second train was a special carrying the United German Singing Societies of Chicago, Pittsburg and St. Louis from the big convention that has just closed in Milwaukee. The names of these societies are: El Mira, Schiller, Mozart and Ambrose. All of the five cars were crowded.

The fog was so dense that the motorman on the special could not distinguish the lights on the rear of the first train until he was about a hundred feet away.

Supposing that he had a clear right of way he was driving his car at a rapid rate of speed, according to spectators and when he applied his emergency brakes he could not possibly have stopped his train in time to avert a collision.

Then, too, the fog made the rails slippery and instead of holding, the wheels slid along as if the tracks had been greased.

Motorman Kiesling saw that the collision must occur but not for a moment did he think of deserting his post. He realized that the lives of the three hundred passengers in his train were in his hands. Gritting his teeth grimly he continued to do everything in his power to bring his train to a stop.

All the time his whistle was screeching out a warning to the crew of the train in front. The motorman on the first train kept his wits and quickly releasing his air brakes allowed his car to start forward a little of its own weight. This was all that prevented what might have been a horrible calamity as when the second train collided there was less resistance than there would have been had the first train had the brakes on.

A moment later there was a wild panic among the passengers on both trains. Broken glass and pieces of debris were thrown in all directions. Several were cut and others were hurled to the floors of the cars. All made a wild rush to get outside and for a few minutes it looked as if some would be trampled to death.

Two who were rendered unconscious by the shock were carried out into the open air. Dr. F. C. Knight of Waukegan was summoned and he rendered valuable assistance. Supervisor Edward Conrad went there in his automobile also and assisted.

One woman who was in the washroom of the first car in the second train became hysterical when the force of the collision caused her to be pinioned fast. Her screams could be heard for a long distance.

Motorman Kiesling pluckily told his rescuers to get the woman free before they tried to chop him loose. It is thought that the woman may have been hurt internally. A man whose name could not be learned had his head badly cut by flying glass. Another man received a cut over his eye and a Chicago reporter was cut on the hand, both by flying glass.

WORKMANS DIES FROM FALL

Jonn Carlston of Highwood Falls From Scaffold and Dies From Injuries

John Carlston, 55 years old, a brick mason residing at Highwood, died at his home in Waukegan Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, following injuries received when a scaffold on which he was working gave way and precipitated him to the ground forty feet below. The accident happened at ten-thirty o'clock Monday morning.

Carlston was engaged in laying bricks on a chimney on a house that is being erected by Mr. Ostrand. Suddenly, without a moment's warning, he scaffold on which he was working gave way and he fell to the ground.

Fellow workmen who were employed nearby hurried to his side and found him unconscious and bleeding. He was carried to his home where it was found he had suffered internal injuries. Several of his ribs were broken and these had penetrated his breast and vital organs.

It was seen from the very first that he could not live. The injured man recovered consciousness just long enough to tell his wife that he knew he was going to die.

The coroner's inquest was held, presided over by J. L. Taylor of Libertyville. A verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

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W H Miller and wf to Ludwig Neckar Lot 6 Cedar Park in sec 34 east Antioch twp. \$ 200 00

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Frederick Grever and wf to Geo Grever tract of land in secs 22 29 and 28 Ela twp w d 15000 00

Frederick Grever and wf to Herman Grever 12 1/2 acres in n w 1 sec 27 Ela twp 6000 00

Master in Chancery to Emma A Howard lot 1 blk 2 Sayles sub in sec 9 Grant twp deed 1850 00

Electa B Clarke et al to J W Sweeting and wf tract of land in secs 15 and 16 Libertyville twp w d 13000 00

G H Burnett and wf et al to Archie Gibson lots 15 16 and 17 blk 1 Burnetts add Lake Villa w d 450 00

Daniel Lee and wf to Theodore and Emilie Topel tract of land in n w 1 sec 17 Libertyville two w d 1000 00

O R Hauson and wf to J H McCurdy lots 1 2 and part lot 3 Kuebbers sub Libertyville w d 900 00

Echo Club to I F Kodidek et al lots 4 and 5 Peasant's sub in sec 24 west Antioch twp w d 2200 00

Lillie B Dewoody and hus to Effa A Norton part s e 1 sec 32 Benton twp w d 1125 00

John Melberg and wf to Joseph Turner North 1/2 lot 16 blk 7 Grays Lake w d 475 00

FRAUDULENT
VOTERS ARE
INDICTED

One Hundred and Ninety Indictments Against Voters of Zion City

VOLIVA AND CABINET IN NET

Biggest Political Sensation in County and State Reaches Climax With Return of True Bills

The biggest political shake up that ever took place in the affairs of any city or single community in the state of Illinois came to a climax in the Lake county circuit court room Monday afternoon near 2 o'clock when Foreman Chase Webb of Waukegan, of the special grand jury called at the instance of sixty-three independent partisans of Zion City to investigate alleged fraudulent voting at the Zion City election April 18, returned 190 indictments as true bills.

The charges on which the indictments are returned are alleged fraudulent voting, alleged attempt to vote fraudulently, alleged conspiracy to cause and inspire illegal voting, and alleged perjury.

It is reported and generally circulated that Wilbur Glenn Voliva is indicted for conspiracy to colonize Zion City and for alleged illegal voting, the law taking the view that as he is alleged to have caused the illegal voting he is equally culpable.

It is reported that none of the forty Waukeganites were indicted, showing they were given an immunity bath, it is said.

It is reported that every man who came from outside the Zion City limits to vote at the city election and either voted or attempted to vote is indicted for alleged fraudulent voting or attempt to vote.

It is reported that every man who made out affidavits for legal residence in Zion City while living outside, and attempted to vote on the strength of the affidavits, or did vote, is indicted.

It is reported that all of Voliva's personal cabinet, his personal staff, his body guard, Captain A. A. Walker, and his political action committee, W. Hurd Clendinen, I. J. Thurston, J. W. Friend, O. W. Farley, Theodore Forby and others, have been indicted on the conspiracy charges.

Voliva and his attorney, George W. Field, who is not taking any part in the vote matter, are in Woodstock in connection with the Mothersill-Voliva libel suit.

The news of the 190 indictments has spread a sort of consternation and fear at Zion City, and the most faithful of the followers of Voliva are deeply troubled, although they say, more in hope than in knowledge, that when the 190 cases come to a hearing they will "fall down."

This is not looked for.

Independents are having a jubilee.

Immediately the grand jury had reported, Judge Charles Whitney stated to the whole court room that none of the names of those indicted would be made public until the one hundred and ninety capias were served, or as they are served. It is probable that Voliva will be taken into custody at Woodstock and brought from there to this county and lodged in the county jail unless he supplies heavy bail. Sheriff Green started to serve the capias at once when the indictments were returned.

His trips will take him all over the country, as far as Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, and many other distant points from which men are alleged to have come to vote.

It is probable that in no case will resistance be offered, although when the grand jury began to seek witnesses and to try to have papers served the suspects are said to have scurried out of Zion City like rats from a sinking ship.

For every indictment returned Voliva has promised a bitter fight, and it is reported that he has engaged Attorney Burns of Burns & Longenecker, of Chicago, as his attorney for the defense. Burns is said to be one of the leading criminal case lawyers of the country.

PRETTY HOME WEDDING

Miss Helen Pickles and Mr. Harry Tillotson United Saturday Last

The marriage of Miss Helen Pickles, second daughter of Mrs. Jane Pickles, and one of the well known young ladies of Hickory and Mr. Harry Tillotson was celebrated at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, June 24th at the home of the bride's mother, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Safford of Millburn.

The bride was charmingly attired in white and carried bride's roses. Miss Edith, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and wore a gown of blue.

The attendant of the grown was was Emmett King. After the reception, Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson left for a trip to Iowa, amid a shower of rice and best wishes. They received many beautiful and useful gifts. Among the out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sam. Hanley and family, Miss Lillian and Elizabeth Hanley, Mrs. Stokes, Sydney and Miss Pearl Stokes, Mrs. Bert Griffin, Robert Robbins and Miss Lucy Baskerfield of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Brazie, and son, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mathews and family, Mr. and Mrs. Ray Bishop, and Grandma Tillotson of Kenosha, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Scoville and daughter of Waukegan, Mrs. Chas. Mathews of Millburn and Mr. Harvey and Josie Mann of Hebron, Ill., beside other relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Tillotson will be at home after Aug. 15, to there many friends at Pikeville.

CELEBRATE THE
FOURTH AT
CUSHING'S

Preparations for the picnic to be held at Cushing's Summer Resort on the north shore of Fox lake, on Tuesday, July 4th, under the auspices of the ladies of St. Peter's church, are going on apace, everything is being done to make this a never-to-be-forgotten celebration.

Amusements of all kinds have been provided and \$250 in prizes will be given away. There one may indulge in dancing or spend their time in hunting for the man bearing tag "No. 2," or if inclined to do neither, the day may be very enjoyably spent in watching the various contests, races, etc. Boat races, swimming matches and other contests of skill will be indulged in as well as the mirth provoking ones, such as the three-legged race, pie eating contest, fat man's race and many others.

Boats will be run too and from the adjoining lakes throughout the day. In the evening there will be a grand display of fireworks that promises to be one of the best any where in this section.

Read the full list of prizes that appear on page four of this issue.

CELEBRATE
THE GLORIOUS
FOURTH

Now is the time to decide where to spend the Fourth. That day of days is fast approaching and no better spot could be chosen in which to meet your friends than in the cool, shady grove at Schenning's Summer Resort at Silver Lake.

The picnic there will be under the auspices of the Antioch Woodmen band. The program of the day has not been given out but a lively time is anticipated. A ball game between two good clubs will be one of the strong features of the day and any one caring for the national game will have no better opportunity of witnessing a lively game than will be offered there.

The dancing pavilion will be open during the entire day, and in the evening a dance will be given in the Columbia hall, the Haynes orchestra furnishing the music. Tickets 75 cents. Later—Waukegan vs Lake Villa will be the contesting teams.

The American Goose.
The adoption of the eagle as a national emblem by the United States may be all right, but it might have been still better to adopt the goose. We have never heard of the eagle doing anything great, but last month a goose walked into a church in Illinois during the services and drove half the congregation outdoors before she got out herself, by flying through a window. An old gander, when thoroughly mad, is more dangerous than a dog.

Anticosti.
Anticosti, an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, is about 140 miles long, by 35 miles wide. Its soil is not considered to be productive, and the few settlers there subsist upon the fisheries. In 1886 M. Meunier, the French chocolate manufacturer, bought the island and is making a game preserve of it. He is especially interested in breeding black and other valuable sorts of foxes.

MAY NOT
SERVE ALL
CAPIASIS

Prevailing Belief Is That All Indictments for Outside Men Will Stand

MAY MEAN HEAVY EXPENSE

Many Think Voliva Will Furnish Bail For All of His Followers—Said to Have \$2,000,000 Worth of Real Estate

There is a prevailing belief that no capias for men outside of Lake County will be served at this time as many of the men against whom indictments were returned by the grand jury reside in remote parts of the county and the serving on them of the capias would entail an enormous expenditure of money.

It is said that the plan that will be followed will be to have these capias held over these men so that if they ever return to Zion City or Lake County they will be served on them. This, it is pointed out will serve a double purpose—it will save the spending of a large amount of money by the county and it will prevent many of these men from returning to Zion City for the purpose of voting.

It is understood also, that Wilbur Glenn Voliva is to furnish bail for all of his followers who were indicted by the grand jury, that is, as many of them as the court will allow.

Many of his fellows have mortgaged their property and turned the money over to him, it is claimed, and thus they have practically impoverished themselves.

The question is, how many of them will Voliva be able to furnish with bail.

If all the men under indictments decide to stay in jail, and not furnish bail, it means that Lake County will be compelled to spend the enormous sum of about \$10,000 to feed them until October when they will be given a hearing.

It costs Lake County 50 cents a day to feed her prisoners. Two hundred prisoners for 100 days at 50 cents a day, would mean approximately \$10,000.

TRIEGER
CAPTURES
HORSE THIEF

Officer Robert E. Trieger of Norwood Park, a former resident of this locality is living up to his reputation as a thief catcher. On the seventeenth day of June he captured a notorious horse thief in possession of a team valued at \$375, which he had only two days previously stolen from Thomas E. Goodman of Janesville, Wis. The thief was an old offender whose picture was in the rogues gallery and whose record as a law breaker is of considerable length.

His capture was especially desired on account of this record and was effected in less than two days after his last escape and after he had driven over a hundred miles with the stolen team. He was easily traced from Janesville toward Chicago but it was not until he reached Norwood that his arrest was made, his safety seeming to lie in his boldness. He was turned over to the sheriff of Rock Co. Wis.

MRS. CHAS. BEUTH-
LING PASS AWAY
TO-DAY THURSDAY

Just as we go to press we received word of the death of Mrs. Charles Beuthling, at Burlington, Wis., which occurred this (Thursday) morning, of consumption. A more extended account will be given next week.

Traffic In Chinese Girls.
In Yunnan, China, girls are still sold into slavery. In one year about 300 children from this neighborhood were sold to dealers and carried to the capital in baskets like poultry. At ordinary times the price for girls is about \$1 for each year of their age, but in time of famine children become a drug on the market.

His Gifted Relative.
"Your Uncle Seymour was what they called a 'famous whip,' Johnny," Mrs. Lapsling said. "He never was as happy as when he was driving his ballyhoo coach all over the country."

EXPIRES WHILE READING

Heart Trouble Supposed to Have Caused Sudden Death of William McCrone

William McCrone, 44 years old of 823 Washington street Waukegan, for a number of years night watchman at the plant of the American Steel & Wire company, dropped dead suddenly Tuesday morning while sitting on the front porch of his brother's home reading a newspaper. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart trouble.

Mr. McCrone did not feel well Monday for he did not go to work. Tuesday morning he got up and after eating breakfast down town purchased a morning paper.

He seated himself in a large chair on the front porch of his brother's home where he had been staying. In response to a question from his brother who met him at this time he replied that he never felt better in his life.

A few minutes later his brother returned to the front porch just in time to see Mr. McCrone breathing his last. A physician was summoned but it was found that he was dead.

Mr. McCrone was very well known here. He was a son of late Edward McCrone, and a brother of Joseph McCrone of Waukegan. Besides these he leaves two sister and one brother, Mrs. F. Mohrman of Denver, Colo., and Mrs. Frank Fox of Chicago and John of Chicago. He had been employed at the wire mill for twenty years.

ARE TO ADJUST RATES

Woodmen Have Called Meeting at Which This Action will be Taken

The Modern Woodmen of America, the largest of the fraternal organizations, has called a special meeting of its head camp, to be held in Chicago the latter part of next January to consider the readjustment of rates to comply with the new uniform fraternal insurance law. This is already a law in ten of the states in which the Modern Woodmen are operating, and it would require an increase in rates within three years in those states to comply with its conditions. As serious legal complications would follow unless the application of the new rates was made uniform the general change was regarded as inevitable. The Modern Woodmen now have over a million members, with the largest membership in Illinois and adjacent states, so that the proposed changes are of great importance to the fraternal system.

SMALL BOY IS
DROWNED IN
WAUKEGAN HARBOR

Erie Vander Starr, the year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Martin Vander Starr, of 731 Grand avenue, Waukegan, met by death by drowning in the waters of the E. J. & E. slip in the Waukegan harbor near one o'clock Saturday last.

The little chap, who had accompanied his father in the early morning to the plant of the Chicago Tie & Timber Treating Company, was playing in a row boat, from which it is believed he fell. His lifeless remains were recovered by Martin Mitchell, an engineer employed by the Chicago Tie & Timber Company. Martin Vander Starr is superintendent of the plant. The inquest was held Sunday morning by Coroner Taylor of Libertyville. A verdict showing accidental death by drowning was returned by jury.

Public Notice.
All able bodied men over the age of 21 and under 50 are required to pay a poll tax, and the highway commissioners have given until July 1st for the payment of same. If the tax is not paid by that time, I am instructed to collect same, and the form is to send the constable after it, which means an additional cost to the tax payer of \$1.20 to \$3.50 each. Now I don't want to be obliged to use this means, but I shall insist that every man, subject to a poll tax, shall pay same. Understand this does not apply to persons living inside an incorporated village.
J. C. James, Collector.

What You Make It.
Life in itself is neither good nor evil; it is the scene of good or evil, as you make it; and if you have lived a long day, you have seen all. One day is equal and like all other days; there is no other light, no other night. This very sun, this moon, these very stars, this very order and revolution of things, are all the same your ancestors enjoyed, and that shall also entertain your posterity.—Montaigne: Essays.

Bad for Both.
It is no better for a state to live by and its income than for an individual—A Providence Journal.

ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

When
a Man
MarriesBy
MARY ROBERTS RINEHARTAuthor of *The Circular Staircase*,
The Man in Lower
Ten, Etc.

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SYNOPSIS.

James Wilson or Jimmy as he is called by his friends, was round and looked shorter than he really was. His ambition in life was to be taken seriously, but people steadily refused to do so, his art is considered a huge joke, except to himself, if he asked people to dinner everyone expected a frolic. Jimmy married Bella Knowles; they live together a year and are divorced. Jimmy's friends arrange to celebrate the first anniversary of his divorce. The party is in full swing when Jimmy receives a telegram from his Aunt Selma, who will arrive in four hours to visit him and his wife. He neglects to tell her of his divorce. Jimmy takes Kit into his confidence. He suggests that Kit play the hostess for one night, be Mrs. Wilson pro tem. Aunt Selma arrives and the deception works out as planned. Jimmy's Jap servant is taken ill. Bella, Jimmy's divorced wife, enters the house and asks Kit who is being taken away in the ambulance. Bella insists it is Jim. Kit tells her Jim is well and is in the house. Harbison steps out on the porch and discovers a man tacking a card on the door. He demands an explanation. The man points to the placard and Harbison sees the word "Smallpox" printed on it. He tells him the guests cannot leave the house until the quarantine is lifted. After the finding of the small box undelivered, Bella addresses to Henry Llewellyn, Iouque, Chile, which was written by Harbison. He describes minutely of their incident. The action, also of his infatuation for Mrs. Wilson. Aunt Selma is taken ill with la grippe. Betty acts as nurse. Harbison finds Kit sulking on the stairs. She tells him that Jim has been treating her outrageously. Kit starts downstairs, when suddenly she is grasped in the arms of a man who kisses her several times. She believes that Harbison did it and is humiliated. Aunt Selma tells Jimmy that her came breastpin and other articles of jewelry have been stolen. She accuses Betty of the theft. Jimmy tells Aunt Selma all about the strange happenings, but she persists in suspecting Betty of the theft of her valuables. Harbison demands an explanation from Kit as to her conduct towards him. He tells him of the incident on the roof. He does not deny nor confirm her accusation. Aunt Selma is awakened during the night; she finds Jim making love to Bella; she demands an explanation from Jim. Bella reveals the whole plot to Aunt Selma. She forgives both of them, but calls Kit a Jezebel. She tells Jim to reveal the true situation to Harbison.

CHAPTER XIX. (Continued.)

"Playing the part of Mrs. Wilson?" he repeated. "Do you mean—?"

"Exactly. Playing the part. She is not Mrs. Wilson. It seems that that honor belonged at one time to Miss Knowles. I believe such things are not unknown in New York, only why in the name of sense does a man want to divorce a woman and then meet her at two o'clock in the morning to kiss the place where his own wedding ring used to rest?"

Jim fidgeted. Bella was having spasms of mirth to herself, but the Harbison man did not smile. He stood for a moment looking at the fire. Then he thrust his hands deep into the pockets of his dressing-gown and stalked over to me. He did not care that the others were watching and listening.

"Is it true?" he demanded, staring down at me. "You are not Mrs. Wilson? You are not married at all? All that about being neglected—and loathing him, and all that on the roof—there was no foundation of truth?"

I could only shake my head without looking up. There was no defense to make. Oh, I deserved the scorn in his voice.

"They—they persuaded you, I suppose, and it was to help somebody? It was not a practical joke?"

"No," I rallied a little spirit at that. It had been anything but a joke.

"I drew a long breath," he said slowly, "but—you could have saved me something. I must have given you all a great deal of amusement."

"Oh, no," I protested. "I—I want to tell you—"

But he deliberately left me and went over to the door. There he turned and looked down at Aunt Selma. He was a little white, but there was no passion in his face.

"Thank you for telling me all this, Miss Caruthers," he said easily. "Now that you and I know, I'm afraid the others will miss their little diversion. Good night."

Oh, it was all right for Jim to laugh and say that he was only huffed a little and would be over it by morning. I knew better. There was something queer in his face as he went out. He did not even glance in my direction. He had said very little, but he had put me as effectually in the wrong as if he had not kissed me—deliberately kissed me—that very evening, on the roof.

I did not go to sleep again. I lay wretchedly thinking things over and trying to remember who Jezebel was, and toward morning I distinctly heard the knob of the door turn. I mistrusted my ears, however, and so I got up quietly and went over in the darkness. There was no sound outside, but when I put my hand on the

knob I felt it move under my fingers. The counter pressure evidently alarmed whoever it was, for the knob was released and nothing more happened. But by this time anything so uncomplimentary as the fumbling of a knob at night had no power to disturb me. I went back to bed.

CHAPTER XX.

Breaking Out in a New Place. Hunger roused everybody early the next morning, Friday. Lella Mercer had discovered a box of bonbons that she had forgotten, and we divided them around. Aunt Selma asked for the candied fruit and got it—quite a third of the box. We gathered in the lower hall and on the stairs and nibbled nauseating sweets while Mr. Harbison examined the telephone.

He did not glance in my direction. Betty and Dal were helping him, and he seemed very cheerful. Max sat with me on the stairs. Mr. Harbison had just unscrewed the telephone box from the wall and was squinting into it, when Bella came downstairs. It was her first appearance, but as she was always late, nobody noticed. When she stopped, just above us on the stairs, however, we looked up, and she was holding to the rail and trembling perceptibly.

"Mr. Harbison, will you—can you come upstairs?" she asked. Her voice was strained, almost reedy, and her lips were white.

Mr. Harbison stared up at her, with the telephone box in his hands.

"Why—er—certainly," he said, "but unless it's very important, I'd like to fix this talking machine. We want to make a food record."

"I'd like to break a food record," Max put in, but Bella created a diversion by sitting down suddenly on the stair just above us, and burying her face in her handkerchief.

"Jim is sick," she said, with a sob. "He doesn't want anything to eat, and his head aches. He—said for me—to go away and let him die!"

Dal dropped the hammer immediately, and Lollie Mercer sat petrified, with a bonbon half-way to her mouth. For, of course, it was unexpected, finding sentiment of any kind in Bella, and none of them knew about the scene in the den in the small hours of the morning.

"Sick!" Aunt Selma said, from a hall chair. "Sick! Where?"

"All over," Bella quavered. "His



"Do you mean—?"

poor head is hot, and he's thirsty, but he doesn't want anything but water."

"Great Scott!" Dal said suddenly. "Suppose he should—Bella, are you telling us all his symptoms?"

Bella put down her handkerchief and got up. From her position on the stairs she looked down on us with something of her old haughty manner.

"If he is ill, you may blame yourselves, all of you," she said cruelly. "You taunted him with being—fat, and laughed at him, until he stopped eating the things he should eat. And he has been exercising—on the roof, until he has worn himself out. And now—he is ill. He—he has a rash."

Everybody jumped at that, and we instinctively moved away from Bella. She was quite cold and scornful by that time.

"A rash!" Max exclaimed. "What sort of rash?"

"I did not see it," Bella said with dignity, and turning she went up the stairs.

There was a great deal of excitement, and nobody except Mr. Harbison was willing to go near Jim. He went up at once with Bella, while Max and Dal sat cravenly downstairs and wondered if we would all take it, and Anne told about a man she knew who had it, and was deaf and dumb and blind when he recovered.

Mr. Harbison came down after a while, and said that the rash was there, right enough, and that Jim absolutely refused to be quarantined; that he insisted that he always got a rash from early strawberries and that if he did have anything, since they were so touchy he hoped they would all get it. If they looked him in the would kick the door down.

When the doctor came he said it was too early to tell positively, and he ordered him liquid diet and said he would be back that evening.

Which—the diet—takes me back to the famine. After they had moved Jim, Mr. Harbison went back to the telephone, and found everything as it should be. So he followed the telephone wire, and the rest followed him. I did not: He had systematically ignored me all morning, after having dared to kiss me the night before. And any other man I knew, after looking at me the way he had looked a dozen times, would have been at least reasonably glad to find me free and unmarried. But it was clear that he was not: I wondered if he was the kind of man who always makes love to the other man's wife and runs like

mad when she is left a widow, or gets a divorce.

And just when I had decided that I hated him, and that there was one man I knew who would never make love to a woman whom he thought married and then be very dignified and aloof when he found she wasn't, I heard what was wrong with the telephone wire.

It had been cut! Cut through with a pair of silver manure scissors from the dressing table in Bella's room, where Aunt Selma slept! The wire had been clipped where it came into the house, just under a window, and the scissors still lay on the sill.

It was mysterious enough, but no one was interested in the mystery just then. We wanted food, and wanted it at once. Mr. Harbison fixed the wire, and the first thing we did, of course, was to order something to eat. Aunt Selma went to bed just after luncheon with indigestion, to the relief of every one in the house. She had been most unpleasant all morning.

When she found herself ill, however, she insisted on having Bella, and that made trouble at once. We found Bella with her cheek against the door into Jim's room, looking maudlin while he shouted love messages to her from the other side. At first she refused to stir, but after Anne and Max had tried and failed, the rest of us went to her in a body and implored her. We said Aunt Selma was in awful shape—which she was, as to temper—and that she had thrown a mustard plaster at Anne, which was true.

So Bella went, grumbling, and Jim was a maniac. We had not thought it would be so bad for Bella, but Aunt Selma fell asleep soon after she took charge, holding Bella's hand, and slept for three hours and never let go!

About two that afternoon the sun came out, and the rest of us went up to the roof.

I stayed on the roof after the others had gone, and for some time I thought I was alone. After a while, I got a whiff of smoke, and then I saw Mr. Harbison far over in the corner, one foot on the parapet, moodily smoking a pipe. He was gazing out over the river, and paying no attention to me. This was natural, considering that I had hardly spoken to him all day.

I would not let him drive me away, so I sat still, and it grew darker and colder. He filled his pipe now and then, but he never looked in my direction. Finally, however, as it grew very dusk, he knocked the ashes out and came toward me.

"I am going to make a request, Miss McNair," he said evenly. "Please keep off the roof after sunset. There are reasons." I had risen and was preparing to go downstairs.

"Unless I know the reasons, I refuse to do anything of the kind," I retorted. He bowed.

"Then the door will be kept locked," he rejoined, and opened it for me. He did not follow me, but stood watching until I was down, and I heard him close the roof door firmly behind me.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Ask the Grocer.

Paternalism with a vengeance is practised in certain New York groceries. It is benevolent paternalism though.

"Ma wants two pounds of sugar," said a child to a patriarch in the trade.

He consulted a calendar on the wall.

"I guess you'd better take only a pound today," he said, "and go kind of slow on that. The week is only half gone, but you have already eaten up three-fourths of your allowance. Tell your mother so."

The child promised to deliver the report on financial depression.

"That is the only way on earth to keep those people from running into debt," said the grocer. "The system is common in this neighborhood. I do it at the customers' request. Every pay day women with spendthrift husbands and an extravagant disposition of their own deposit enough money with the grocer and butcher to see the family through the week. They instruct us to let no one overdraw the amount and except in cases where extra food is actually needed we stick to our end of the bargain."

Care of Screens.

Window and door screens usually get very dusty during the latter part of the summer, and it is poor economy to put them away in that condition; neither is it a good idea to wash them just before storing unless they are most carefully dried to prevent rusting. Kerosene applied with a paint brush cleans the wires better than water, and also prevents rusting.

His Intelligence.

Negley—You seem to have a poor opinion of Polder's Intelligence.

Gaymer—You would, too, if you knew he had been looking in the city directory three days for Ziegler's address and had got only as far as the D's.

Good Scheme.

"Out at my uncle's the people go to bed with the chickens."

"Well, at the price chickens sell at now they are certainly worth watching."

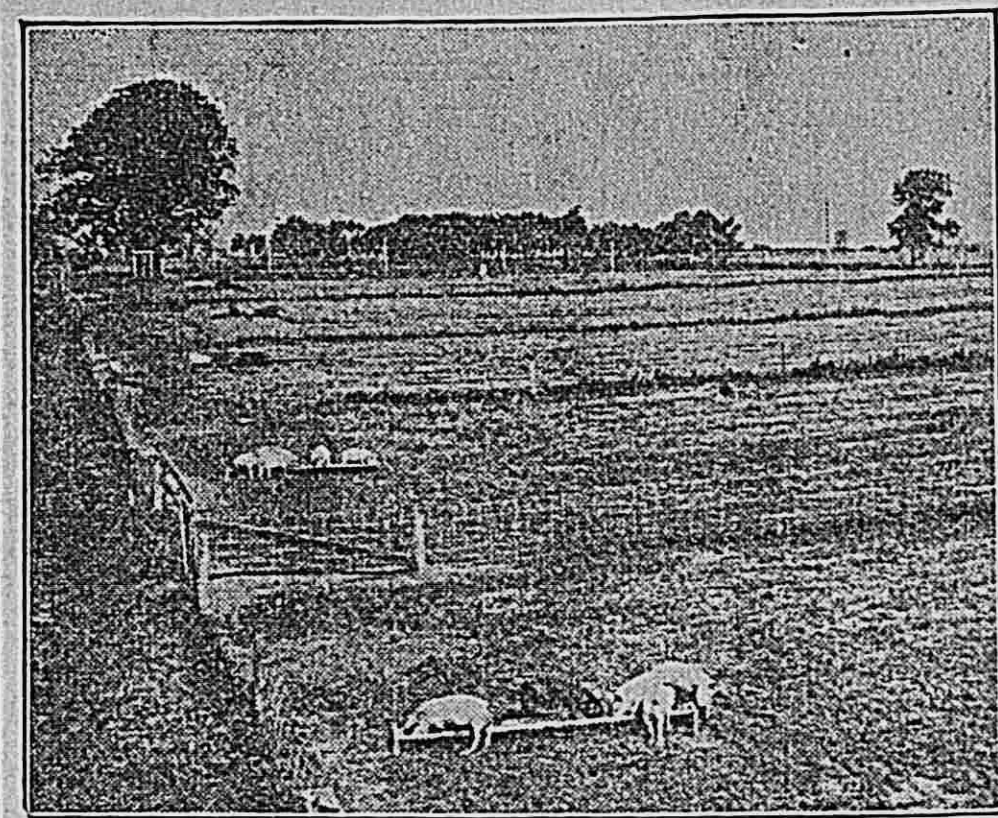
Still Smoking.

"In the other life," said the new life faddist, "we simply develop what have been our tastes in this."

"Humph!" ejaculated a listener.

The New Version.

Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of your helra—Life.

VALUABLE EXPERIMENTS TO IMPROVE
PRESENT METHODS OF SWINE FEEDING

Swine Experiment Plate.

By WILLIAM DIETRICH,
Assistant Professor of Swine Husbandry, University of Illinois.

In 1894 the Illinois experiment station started an investigation with swine, the purpose of which was to improve the practice of swine feeding. This work has been in progress continually since that time, and up to the present 17 experiments, involving the use of about 750 pigs, have been completed. With the exception of ten, all of these pigs were bred and developed on the university farm. The different experiments contained as high as 81 pigs per experiment divided up into different lots.

The work thus far has brought out some very interesting and what are thought to be very important facts, but is not yet complete. Pigs have been made to weigh, in the dry lot, 290 pounds at eight months of age at a cost of a little over four pounds of feed per pound of live weight. This, however, was under conditions that were not considered to be the best, and it is thought that, as soon as several factors have been corrected, a good pig can be made to weigh 300 pounds at eight months of age at a cost of 1,200 pounds feed (dry feed basis).

The eighteenth experiment of the series is now under way. It started on May 13, 1911, and will be continued to November 11, 1911. In this experiment an attempt is being made to adapt the new system of feeding, as it has been developed in the dry lot, to feeding on pasture. It is not assumed, however, that this one experiment will complete the task, but the work will have to be continued subsequently to put it upon a permanent and final basis. Nevertheless, the outline of the present experiment may be of interest.

Lot No. 1 is being fed in a dry yard similar to those of previous years. The feeds entering into the ration for this lot are as follows: Corn, red dog flour, wheat bran, buttermilk, and a little tankage, besides a regulated amount of water.

Lot No. 2 is being fed on one-half acre of clover pasture. The succeeding lots each have one-half acre of alfalfa. Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, contain five pigs each on lots 6 and 7 six pigs each. The grain part of the ration for lot 2 is made up of corn. They get one-half the quantity of corn that is being fed in total dry feed or its equivalent, to lot 1. Lot 2 will thus afford a comparison with lot 1, as to the extent and economy of gains that can be produced by thus feeding pigs on clover pasture as compared with exclusive grain feeding in a dry yard.

Lot 3 is being fed the same as lot 2, with the exception that they have one-half acre of alfalfa pasture. This

will afford a direct comparison between clover and alfalfa as forage crops for swine.

Lot 4 is receiving only one-fourth of a grain ration in the form of corn. That is, the swine are receiving one-fourth as much corn as lot 1 is receiving in total dry feed. Lot 4 will thus afford a comparison with lot 3 and show whether it is more profitable to feed one-half or one-fourth of a grain ration in the form of corn on alfalfa pasture.

Lot 5 is being fed a half grain ration, based upon the nutrients contained in the feeds the same as lot 1. The feeds entering into this ration are the same as in lot 1, with the exception of the wheat bran. It is assumed that the pigs will get sufficient bulk from the pasture. Lot 5 will afford a comparison with lot 3 and show whether it is better to feed corn alone on alfalfa pasture or whether it will prove more profitable to feed a greater variety of feeds made up as a fractional part of a balanced ration, as previously determined.

Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 all have free access to water while lots 1, as stated above, is fed according to the water standard previously determined. Lots 1 to 5, inclusive, thus far mentioned, are all being fed for market. Lot 1, according to the standard previously developed, will be in prime market condition at the close, if fed as outlined. Lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 receiving only part of a grain ration, may have to be given more grain toward the close of the feeding period to accomplish the desired results.

Lots 6 and 7 contain the gilts that are to be developed for breeding purposes. As shown in previous experiments such pigs, if they are to be of the greatest service afterwards, must not be fed in the same lots with the market pigs. These, then, are being fed according to the breeding standard that was developed during recent years in the dry lot. In order, however, to adapt this to pasture work they are given only three-fourths of the standard as developed in the dry lot supposing that they will get the other one-fourth from the alfalfa pasture. The feeds used in these lots are the same as in lot 5. Lot 6 has free access to water, while lot 7 is being fed the standard amount of water as previously determined for breeding pigs. This, then, will afford a comparison between feeding water according to these two methods.

All the lots have free access to mineral matter, so that this factor, which is one of the most important parts of a ration, ought to be fairly well taken care of. The accompanying cut shows some of the alfalfa lots in use in this particular experiment.

Purpose of Tarring Corn.

Tarring corn is done to protect the seed from crows, ground squirrels, field mice, and moles. In some places these pests do so much damage to the seed that the prospect for a crop is cut off before the seeds have a chance to germinate.

The seed is put in a box or vessel of some convenient size and a thin coating of tar is spread over it. Planting is done in the same manner as if no tar was on the seeds. The odor of the tar will keep injurious pests away even after the seed has sprouted.

Ink From the Wonderberry.

One thing at least which the wonderberry furnishes, according to a correspondent, and that is a cheap source for obtaining a writing fluid. Many persons have used it with common pen, while others have used it for their fountain pens. It is claimed that it is a little thin for use in the fountain pen, but by boiling it down a little it makes almost ideal ink. The claim is also made that it is nearly indelible. The fluid is nothing more than the plain juice squeezed out.

Incubator Chicks Thrifty.

It has been pretty well proven that an incubator chick if it has been properly incubated and gets the right kind of food and treatment afterward is just as thrifty as his forty-second cousin who was hatched and raised by a hen.

The Best Mules.

Large-boned, but smoothly built mares bred to a good-sized jack of good blood will produce the best mules.

Time for Transplanting.

As a rule, the fall of the year is the best time for transplanting of trees. The main reasons are that the soil at that season is in better working condition; there is more time for the work, new roots develop ahead of the growing season, and the soil becomes well settled for active root work when the spring season opens. When transplanting is done in the fall it should be done as soon as the tree becomes dormant to give time for the development of few roots while the soil is yet warm. In spring transplanting the work should be done just as soon as the soil is dry enough to work. Late spring work is usually of doubtful value.

Horses Always Salable.

Horsemen agree the horse has increased in value 50 per cent in the last ten years, rise in price being ascribed to the scarcity. This is especially true of driving horses, because the breeders either devote their time to speed animals or draft stock. A driving horse will bring from \$250 to \$300, while a draft horse sells for \$250 to \$500. A well-matched team for heavy hauling is easily sold for \$1,000. The demand is so great most anything in the shape of horse flesh is salable, age cutting little figure.

Producing Cull Chickens.

It should be remembered that the best bred chick may not develop into a fine specimen. Some are hatched culls, some are developed into culls. All breeders produce some culls. It cannot be helped, even with the best care. There will still be culls. That is nature, and nature is hard to beat.

IN THE WORLD OF JUNIORS.

Penal Code Sensible and Most Effective for Punishment of Child-lah Faults.

Public opinion sways the child world. Sometimes this public opinion is created by what an intelligent child has learned through older people, sometimes it comes of the children's own reasoning. And the child who falls in the etiquette demanded from him by his own world is punished in the surest and severest way. Public opinion is against him or his misdeed; he must remain on the outside until he has proved his repentance. There may be a suggestion for older people in this method of treating offenders in their midst. Punishment by the family's ostracism may bring a rude or indifferent-mannered little person to terms sooner than anything else.

Emerson had a little daughter, Ellen, who once told a lie. She was not punished in the way that you or I might think wise. All the children in the family were brought together and told that something very dreadful had happened in their family; Ellen had told a lie. They must not romp or play or sing, for Ellen had told a lie.—The Designer.

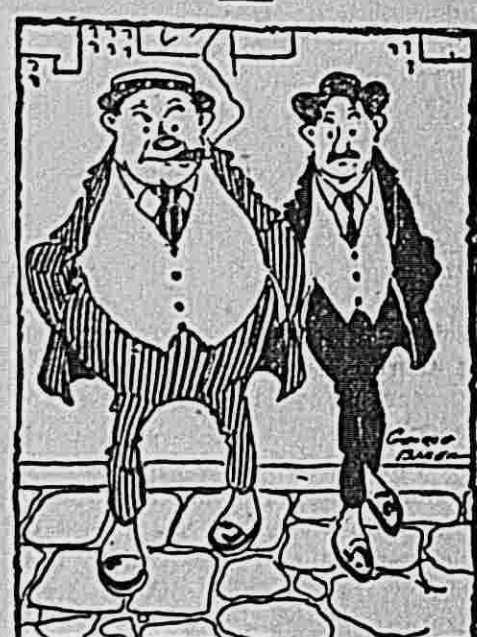
HIRAM CARPENTER'S WONDERFUL CURE OF PSORIASIS.

"I have been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. Ds. psoriasis, and others leprosy, commencing on my scalp; and in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in the form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there would be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr. — treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands, limbs; feet badly swollen; toe-nails came off; finger-nails dead and hard as a bone; hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. O my God! how I did suffer.

"My sister wouldn't give up; said, 'We will try Cuticura.' Some was applied to one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got Cuticura Resolvent, Ointment and Soap. I commenced by taking Cuticura Resolvent three times a day after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat; used Cuticura Soap freely; applied Cuticura Ointment morning and evening. Result: returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper. Hiram E. Carpenter, Henderson, N. Y."

The above remarkable testimonial was written January 19, 1880, and is republished because of the permanency of the cure. Under date of April 22, 1910, Mr. Carpenter wrote from his present home, 610 Walnut St. So., Lansing, Mich.: "I have never suffered a return of the psoriasis and although many years have passed I have not forgotten the terrible suffering I endured before using the Cuticura Remedies."

AN INVITATION.



Harry Nort—I'm going up in an airship tomorrow.

Flatman—Well, drop in on us if you're passing our way.

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Never Forget Business. "What would you take for a cold?" the sufferer said.

"I dunno," the man who never forgets business replied. "What'd you be willing to give?"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take.

Two may be company—unless they are husband and wife

FIRING FOURTH OF JULY SALUTES

BY WALDON FAWCETT

THE early morning salute on the Fourth of July is to the celebration of our greatest national holiday much what the gorgeous morning parade, or better yet, the "grand entree" and pageant of all nations, is to a long-awaited circus—that is in the eyes of the average small boy. It is at once the herald and foretaste of the glories to come. And what man, whatever his years or present-day responsibilities, can wholly forget the keen anticipation with which he awaited that early morning summons, if, indeed, he was not down on "the commons" or the vacant field at the edge of town to see with his own eyes the barking of the tamed dog of war.

From time out of mind the firing of salutes with cannon has been one of the approved methods of celebrating the Fourth of July and it is likely that it will continue to be the fashion to the end of the chapter, no matter what other changes may be made in the approved form of commemorating our festival of independence. The discharge of big guns on the July holiday is simply an elaboration from the noise-making standpoint of young America's practice of exploding firecrackers, and since the average red-blooded citizen is merely a small boy grown tall, there is widespread sympathy with, if not co-operation in, this noisy acknowledgment of the glorious Fourth.

Whereas cannonading seems to be a fixed feature of the program of the day we celebrate, it must be admitted that the practice has undergone some changes with the passing of the years. In the days of our grandfathers the booming of the big guns kept up pretty much all day—indeed in these days the patriotic citizens of the new republic liked such din so well that they fired off cannon not merely on the Fourth, but on Thanksgiving and Christmas and New Year's as well. And on Independence Day if the booming did not literally keep up all day at least there was a prolonged salute at sunrise, another at noon, a third at sunset and a final thundering along with the skyrockets and Roman candles in the evening.

In this more decorous generation we have to be content, most of us, with one salute of this sort on the Fourth. At U. S. navy yards and military posts and other governmental reservations the salute is fired at noon, but in the average town or city where the civilians must do the firing—especially if these self-same civilians are to participate in a picnic or a parade—the regulation salute is sent echoing over the countryside soon after the break of day. Of course, if there is to be a ceremonial flag raising during the day, or a monument is to be unveiled or some high-up public official is to be given a reception, there may be a salute as a sort of accompaniment for the function, but for the most part nowadays the average American community has to get along on the Fourth with one formal salute.

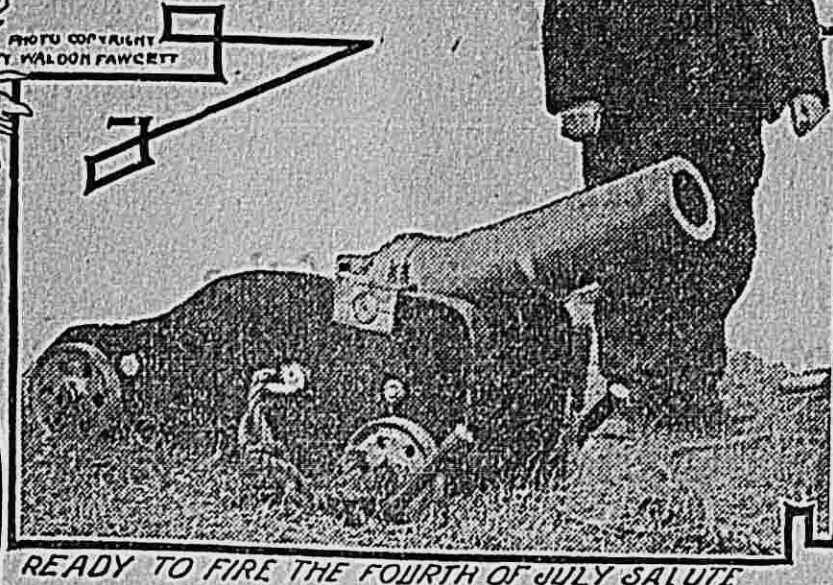
Another change that has come with the passing of the years is in the matter of the arrangements for the firing of the salutes. The average individual who listens to the reverberation of the distant guns never gives a thought to this part of it, but obviously somebody has to attend to this part of the celebration. In the old days almost anybody who volunteered for the task—and who, mayhap, was willing to contribute for the powder—was considered competent to act as artilleryman for the occasion. Similarly almost anything that would answer the purpose of a cannon was accepted as a vehicle of noise making. How often under such circumstances was a worn old field piece dragged forth to do such duty and loaded nigh to the muzzle by enthusiasts who thought far more of the din than of the danger that lay in an overcharge of ammunition. Sometimes a hollow log or even a length of pipe was made to serve as a substitute.

The natural sequel of such a happy-go-lucky scheme of firing Fourth of July salutes came in a constantly increasing record of accidents which finally bestirred public sentiment on the subject. Manifestly a large share of the mishaps of this kind, the chronicle of which filled the newspapers on the day following the Fourth, were due either to inexperience in handling the guns or to the kindred cause of lack of knowledge in measuring powder charges. Well, the upshot of the agitation was that there found favor a scheme for having all Fourth of July salutes fired by "professionals," as it were—that is by men who make a business of setting off large caliber guns and who do it every day of their lives, or at least quite frequently, instead of merely once a year.

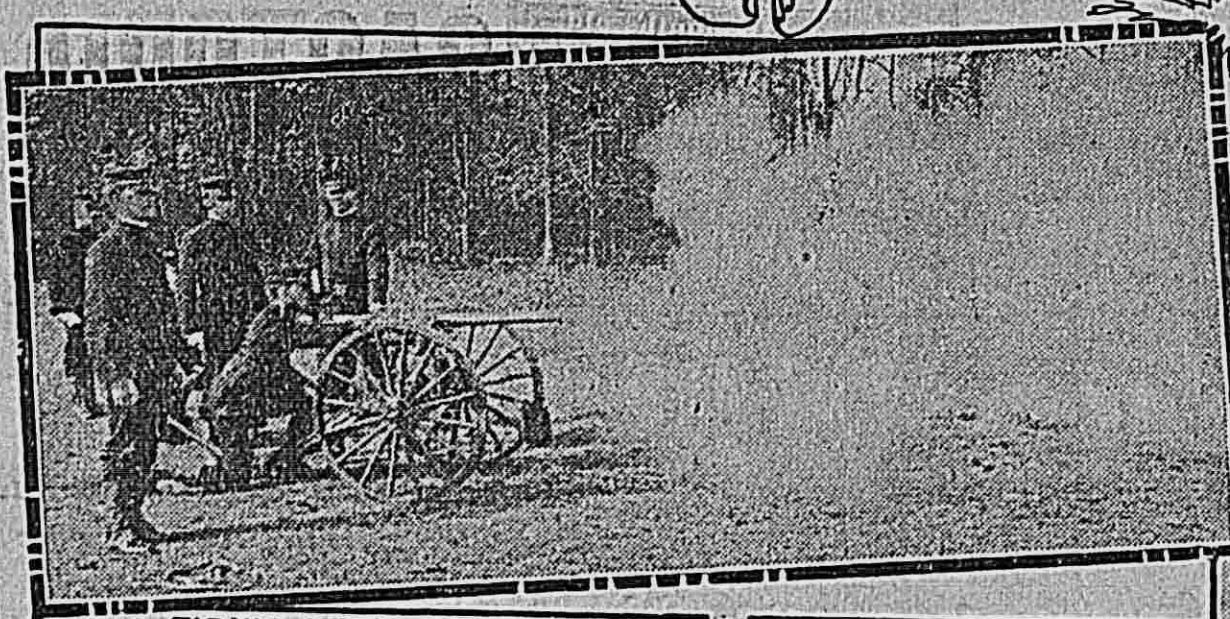
Thus it has come about that in most communities where their services are available the official Fourth of July salutes are now fired by enlisted men of the United States army, navy or marine corps or members of the National Guard or Naval Militia of the several states. Accidents have not been eliminated but they have been greatly reduced and the salutes are more accurate—that is, a salute fired by such a gun crew will consist of just the proper number of discharges of uniform volume and with the proper intervals between instead of the hodge-podge that was formerly delivered in many instances when a salute was likely to be prolonged until the



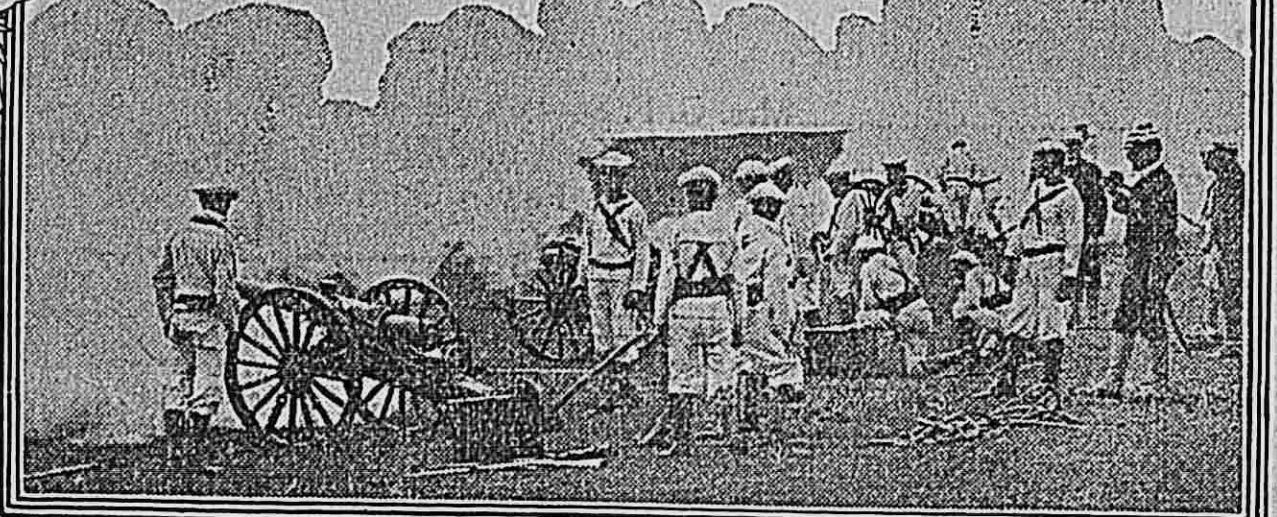
TYPE OF MODERN FIELD ARTILLERY USED FOR FIRING SALUTES



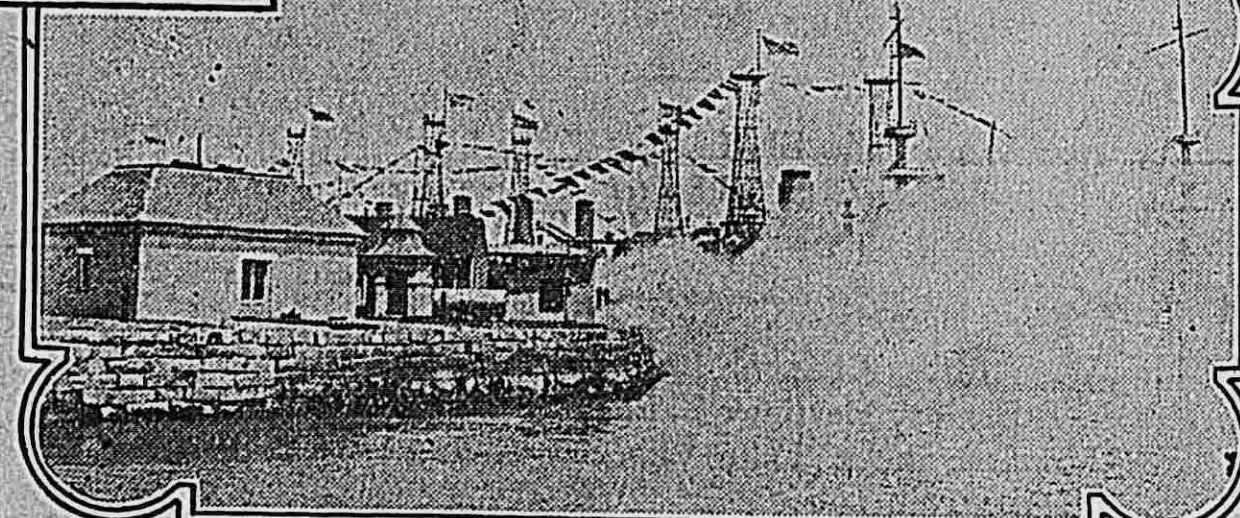
READY TO FIRE THE FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE



FIRING A FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE



ON THE MORNING OF THE GLORIOUS FOURTH



FIRING A FOURTH OF JULY SALUTE AT A NAVY YARD

gunners grew tired or the powder was exhausted and when the volume of each peal of artificial thunder varied according to the guesswork of the amateurs in measuring out the powder.

In one way, though, it is a pity that there had to be any change. In the method of firing the Fourth of July salutes for noise making was genuine fun for the men who did it years ago, whereas it is no more nor less than a detail of the day's work for Uncle Sam's gunners. Indeed it may surprise some of our readers to learn that there are artillerymen in our regular army and men-o-war's-men on our naval vessels who thoroughly detest the roar of the big guns. It is not that they are afraid or are lacking in experience, for some of these men have been in the service for years and have repeatedly faced death in a variety of forms and yet many a veteran never gets over his dislike of the din at close range.

But then the enthusiastic crowds that on the Fourth of July hear the echoing salutes in the distance have no idea of the shocks administered to the men behind the gun when a "shooting iron" of any size lets go. The strain of waiting for each report and bracing himself to withstand it is also a severe tax on the nervous system of the gunner, to say nothing of the unpleasant experience that follows the discharge when the gunner is struck in the face as though by a sharp gust of wind and sustains a jarring, particularly of the spine, which may force him to have a memento all the remainder of the day in the form of a severe headache. Of course guns of the largest size are never employed in the

firing of salutes. On United States warships, where guns of every caliber are at hand, from which to pick and choose the saluting is usually done with three-pounders and on shore light artillery or field pieces of about the same dimensions are utilized.

A salute should consist of a specific number of discharges having a certain significance, and one or another of these regulation salutes are fired when the noise-making is in the hands of regular or volunteer soldiery, but independent gun crews recruited for the Fourth continue to claim extensive license in this respect. There are several different salutes as prescribed in Uncle Sam's books of regulations that may be adopted for the Fourth of July greeting. Perhaps the most extensively used of all is the American salute of one gun for every state in the Union. By allowing an interval of a minute and a half between discharges this salute can be strung out for more than an hour and at half-minute intervals, which is slow enough to suit most persons, it enables an interval of booming that exceeds twenty minutes.

Another salute that is used on this holiday and that is appropriate to the occasion is the old Federal salute of thirteen guns—one for each of the thirteen original states. This salute is no longer used to any great extent on other ceremonial occasions, but it comes

by the fact that the number twenty-one is formed by the addition of the figures 1, 7, 7, 6, comprising the numerals in Uncle Sam's birthday year.

Every saluting vessel in the United States navy will thunder out a salute to Independence day no matter whether she be at anchor in a foreign port, tied up in one of our navy yards or cruising out of sight of land in the open sea. The national salute is the one used just as it is on Memorial day and on Washington's birthday. The salute of minute guns is prescribed under certain conditions in the navy, but the regulation interval between guns in all salutes including the national salute of twenty-one guns is five seconds. During the firing of the salute all the officers and men stand at attention. It is customary for foreign warships anchored in American harbors to fire a salute in compliment to the United States on the Fourth and the same courtesy is usually shown by foreign forts and warships when Yankee naval craft are spending the eventful holiday in alien waters. Whenever any foreign authorities or ships fire our national salute, the firing is no sooner concluded than an officer from the American ship in port makes an official call upon the foreign officials and extends thanks.

MOLLY PITCHER, HEROINE

The best-known of all the American heroines of battle is Molly Pitcher, the story of whose adventures, especially on the battlefield at Monmouth, is one of the most picturesque incidents of the revolutionary war. The early life of Molly is somewhat vague. She is supposed to have been born at Carlisle, Pa., October 13, 1744. Her right name was Mary Ludwig, and while the soldiers were only familiar with her first name, calling her Molly, they soon applied the second, because wherever they saw Molly they also saw the pitcher with which she carried water to the sick and wounded in the camps.

Several writers say Molly came to this country from Germany with her parents, who were among the Palatines. The first information we have of her is that she was employed as a maid in the family of General Irvine at Carlisle, and on July 24, 1769, was married to John Hays, a barber. Her husband was commissioned a gunner in Proctor's First Pennsylvania artillery, Continental line, December 1, 1775, and Molly followed him to the field. This was a common thing for the wives of private soldiers to do, their time being passed in laundering for the officers.

At the assault on Fort Clinton she showed much pluck and also the following year in

the important battle of Monmouth, N. J. In the latter battle her husband, a gunner, had fallen, when she sprang to his place and fired the cannon.

Molly had been carrying water to the soldiers from a spring, the mercury being at 96 degrees in the shade. As no one was able to take his place when he became incapacitated, it is said she dropped her pail, seized the rammer, and vowed that she would avenge his death. She proved an excellent substitute, her courage exciting the admiration of all, and on the following morning, in her soiled garments, General Greene presented her to Washington, who praised her gallantry and commissioned her a sergeant.

It is related she received many presents from the French officers and that she would sometimes pass along the French lines, cocked hat in hand, and would get it almost filled with coins. She is said to have served in the army nearly eight years in all. She was placed on the list of half-pay officers and for many years after the Revolution lived at the Carlisle barracks, cooking and washing for the soldiers.

The house in which she spent her later years in Carlisle was demolished in recent years. She died January 22, 1823, at the age of seventy-nine, and was buried with military

honors, but her grave remained unmarked until 1876, when Peter Spahr of Carlisle conceived the idea of erecting a monument.

A monument on the battlefield of Monmouth further commemorates Molly Pitcher, a bas relief representing her in the act of ramming a cannon. She also figures in George Washington Parke Custis' painting "The Field of Monmouth." So familiar had the heroine of Monmouth become that the name "Molly Pitcher" was applied by the continental soldiers, in their hot and weary march through New Jersey, to any woman who brought them water to drink.

"Molly" is credited with having remarked at a banquet at which there were British soldiers, when she was called upon to toast King George: "When Washington leads his soldiers into battle, God help King George!"

COULDN'T STAND EXPOSURE.

The member of the legislature, of whom some graft stories had been circulated, was about to build a house.

"You will want a southern exposure, I suppose?" asked the architect.

"No, sir!" said the man. "If you can't build this house without any exposure, I'll get another architect."

WESTERN CANADA'S GOOD CROP PROSPECTS

YIELDS OF WHEAT WILL LIKELY BE 25 TO 30 BUSHELS PER ACRE.

In an interview with Mr. W. J. White, who has charge of the Canadian government immigration offices in the United States, and who has recently made an extended trip through the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in Western Canada. He said that every point he visited he was met with the one report, universally good crops of wheat, oats and barley. There will this year be a much increased acreage over last year. Many farmers, who had but one hundred acres last year, have increased their cultivated and seeded acreage as much as fifty per cent. With the prospects as they are at present, this will mean from \$22 to \$15 additional wealth to each. He saw many large fields running from 300 to 1,000 acres in extent and it appeared to him that there was not an acre of this but would yield from 24 to 25 or 30 bushels of wheat per acre, while the oat prospects might safely be estimated at from 40 to 70 bushels per acre. In all parts of the west, whether it be Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, north and south, east and west, and in the districts where last year there was a partial failure of crops, the condition of all grain is universally good and claimed by most of the farmers to be from one to two weeks in advance of any year for the past ten or twelve years. It does not seem that there was a single foot of the ground that was properly seeded that would not produce.

There are those throughout western Canada who predict that there will be 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, raised there this year, and if the present favorable conditions continue, there does not seem any reason why these prophecies should not come true. There is yet a possibility of hot winds reducing the quantity in some parts, but with the strongly rooted crops and the sufficiency of precipitation that the country has already been favored with, this probability is reduced to a minimum.

The prices of farm lands at the present time are holding steady and lands can probably still be purchased at the price set this spring, ranging from \$15 to \$20 per acre, but with a harvested crop, such as is expected, there is no reason why these same lands should not be worth from \$20 to \$25 per acre, with an almost absolute assurance that by next spring there will still be a further advance in prices.

Mr. White says that these lands are as cheap at today's figures with the country's proven worth as they were a few years ago at half the price when the general public had but a vague idea of the producing quality of western Canada lands.

The land agents at the different towns along the line of railway are very active. A large number of acres are turned over weekly to buyers from the different states in the south, where lands that produce no better are sold at from \$150 to \$200 per acre.

The homestead lands are becoming scarcer day by day and those who are unable to purchase, preferring to homestead, are directing their attention to the park acres lying in the northerly part of the central districts. It has been found that while these are somewhat more difficult to bring under the subjugation of the plow, the soil is fully as productive as in the districts farther south. They possess the advantage that the more open prairie areas do not possess; that there is on these lands an open acreage of from fifty to seventy per cent of the whole and the balance is made up of groves of poplar of fair size, which offer shelter for cattle, while the grasses are of splendid strength and plentiful, bringing about a more active stage of mixed farming than can be carried on in the more open districts to the south.

The emigration for the past year has been the greatest in the history of Canada and it is keeping up in record shape. The larger number of those, who will go this year will be those who will buy lands nearer the line of railways, preferring to pay a little higher price for good location than to go back from the line of railways some 40 or 50 miles to homestead.

Mr. White has visited the different agencies throughout the United States and he found that the correspondence at the various offices has largely increased, the number of callers is greater than ever.

Any one desiring information regarding western Canada should apply at once to the Canadian Government Agent nearest him for a copy of the "Last Best West."

Just Then the Tea Bell Rang.

One of the best repartees ever credited to a habitual maker of happy phrases was that made by the beloved "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" on a certain social occasion.

Going to dine with a Boston neighbor, Dr. Holmes was met by her with an apology:

"I could not get another man. We are four women, and you will have to take us all in."

"Forewarned is four-armed," he said, with a bow.—Youth's Companion.

Real Optimist.

Bull Dog—Gee, but you look fierce with that can on your tail.

Cheerful Dog—Ah, get out! That's jewelry.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Cushing's Resort, North Shore of Fox Lake

Given Under the Auspices of the Ladies of St. Peter's Parish

Dancing and Other Amusements

\$250 Given Away in Prizes

LIST OF PRIZES

Married Men's Race, Free for All, 75 Yards

- Order for a Dunlap hat.....P. Grady, Crooked Lake
- Box of 10c cigars.....F. J. McKay, Channel Lake
- Buggy whip.....John Brogan, Antioch

Married Ladies' Race, Free for All, 50 Yards

- Ladies' hand satchel.....Mrs. G. F. Short, Lake Marie
- Hand painted cracker jar.....Wm. Keulman, Antioch
- Cherry pitter.....Tiffany & Felter, Antioch

Young Men's Race, Free for All, 75 Yards

- Silk umbrella.....David Cushing, Fox Lake
- Pair of fancy shirts.....Mrs. T. McNichols, Crooked Lake
- Gold links.....Chase Webb, Antioch

Young Ladies' Race, Free for All, 75 Yards

- Gold bracelet.....Mrs. Tom Donnelly, Sand Lake
- Hand painted plate.....Bert Overton, Antioch
- Five hat pins.....R. B. Godfrey, Antioch

Fat Men's Race, Free for All, 50 Yards

- Smoking set.....Paul Wenigman, Bluff Lake
- Box of 10c cigars.....F. J. McKay, Channel Lake
- Buggy whip.....John Brogan, Antioch

Fat Ladies' Race, Free for All, 50 Yards

- Rocker.....Mrs. W. G. Mills, Channel Lake
- Pair of shoes.....Mrs. A. T. Bagley, Hasting's Lake
- Handkerchiefs.....Mrs. Ben Dicks, Lake Villa

Boys' Race, Under Fifteen Years, 75 yards

- Watch and chain.....Mrs. E. T. Shepherd, Lake Marie
- Bathing suit.....Mrs. Dexter Burke, Crooked Lake
- Pocket knife.....Chase Webb, Antioch

Girls' Race, Under Fifteen years, 75 yards

- Toilet set.....Mrs. E. J. Gnaedinger, Lake Marie
- Jewel Buckle.....Miss A. Shaeffer, Antioch
- Box of candy.....C. Calugi, Antioch

Three Legged Race, Free for All, 75 yards

- Panama hat.....Mrs. W. G. Henderson, Lake Marie
- Fly net.....E. C. Sabin, Antioch
- Cash \$1.00.....W. F. Ziegler, Antioch

Sack Race, Free for All, fifty yards

- Hammock.....Mrs. Judge R. E. Burke, Lake Marie
- Coat chain.....Claude Brogan, Antioch
- Neck tie.....Chase Webb, Antioch

Boys' Pie Eating Contest, Under 12 years

- Suit of clothes.....Mrs. Dr. Venn, Venn's Island, Lake Marie
- Base ball and bat.....Mrs. J. J. O'Heron, Channel Lake
- Cash 50c.....Friend, Antioch

Climbing greased pole, \$5.00.....Judge R.E. Burke, Lake Marie

Find the man with the card marked "No. 2" and win \$25 donated by Ex-Mayor Busse

Other donations: Case of lemons, J. K. Deering; pies, T. A. Summerville; sugar, Williams Bros; ginger ale, J. J. Morley; boiled ham, R. A. Shultis; boiled ham, C. A. Powles, pipes, Racket Store; St. Ann's Society, 5 hams and can of milk

Boats to and From all the Lakes

Hayracks will leave from the corner of Main and Lake streets every hour commencing at 10:00 a. m. Fare 10c. Also from Channel Lake and Lake Marie at 11:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.

Grand Display of Fireworks in the Evening

ADMISSION FREE

HORACE GETS A FLUTE

HE SEES HIMSELF PLAYING ON THE CONCERT STAGE.

But Mother and the Old Horse Disapprove of His Efforts and Father Squelches His Musical Ambition.

It was an evil day when Horace finished getting enough subscriptions to the Boy's Companion by working his rabbit foot on the neighbors, for as soon as he had secured five subscriptions Horace added 40 cents to the collections, per advertisement, and got a flute.

It was never intended either by nature or the Goddess of Music that Horace and a flute should be combined.

They mixed and mingled and accorded about as nicely as a lead bullet disintegrates and dissolves in skim milk.

But for many weeks Horace had dreamed of that flute with all the fervor of dreams that inhabit the somnolent brain-pan of a fifteen-year-old boy with musical aspirations.

Horace wouldn't have admitted it for the world, but within his narrow chest his heart beat high with hopes, born of visions of himself, clad in irreproachable evening dress, standing on a stage brilliantly lighted and playing to a crowded house that applauded until the canvas flies flapped in the breeze of their approval. The flute was included in the picture.

It was a fine flute, worth probably 75 cents. The pasteboard box said it was made of cocobolo wood, but you could take a pin and scratch through the cocobolo to the yellow poplar beneath. Also it was bound with massive German silver bands.

Horace tried the flute at once. His mother, who was in the act of lifting the lid off the soup kettle, forgot what she was doing and dropped the lid with a crash as the steam rose and scalded her.

She descended upon Horace, her fingers wrapped in her apron, which, as any woman knows, is the remedy for injury.

"What-in-th-name-of-all-that's-good-and-wonderful," she said, "are you making that awful noise about? And what's that you've got in your hand?"

"It's my flute," said Horace proudly.

"Well, take it and flute somewhere else," said Horace's mother with decision. Horace went sorrowfully toward the barn and sat upon a keg. He essayed "Coming Thro' the Rye."

Old Sam, the faithful family horse, had been dozing in his stall. He had been dreaming of days gone by. Then it happened.

With a snort Sam arose, trembling in every limb, and with one leap broke his halter rope, dashed through the stable, smashed across the wood pile and, breaking through a wire fence, disappeared with supplemental snorts down the road.

Horace looked about him guiltily. Clearly the old horse was getting nervous. But sturdily he set to work to learn "Coming Thro' the Rye."

The sound brought Horace's father out of the lot where he was setting fence posts. The echoes of "Coming Thro' the Rye" died away. Horace's father approached with steady step.

His extended hand was steady. His eyes were steady. His jaw was steady, too.

He took the flute, walked to the door, and cast it into the wide, wide world. Then he pointed to the field.

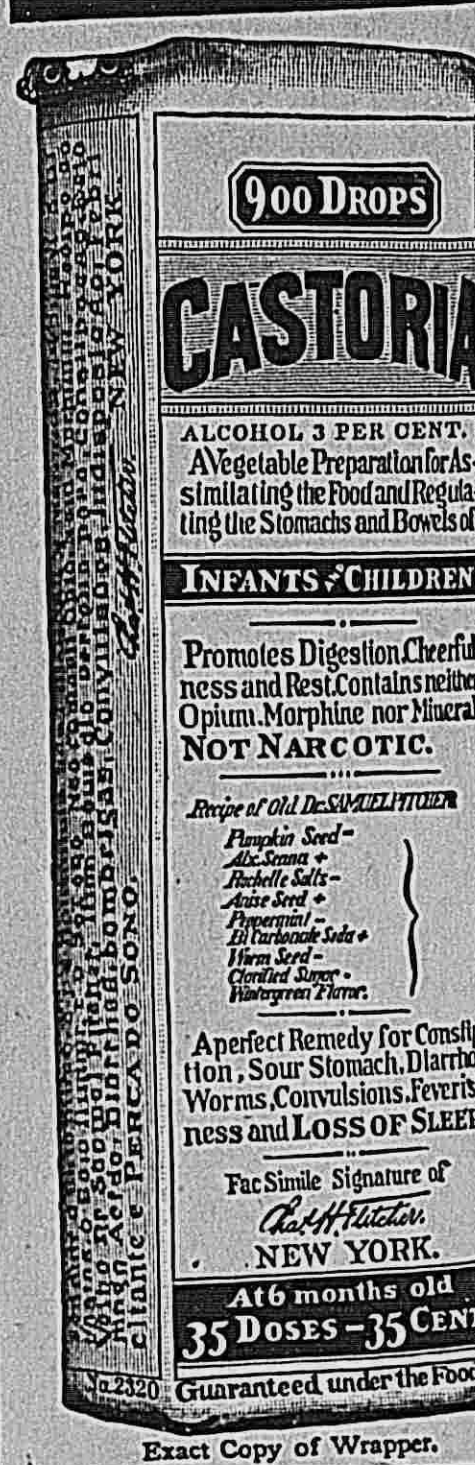
"There's eighty fence posts out there," he said. And Horace followed the general direction of his finger.—Galveston News.

Nature's Kindly Veil.

"We surely need not wonder that mist and all its phenomena have been made delightful to us, since our happiness as thinking beings must depend on our being content to accept only partial knowledge even in those matters which chiefly concern us. If we insist upon perfect intelligibility and complete declaration in every moral subject, we shall instantly fall into misery of unbelief. Our whole happiness and power of energetic action depend upon our being able to breathe and live in the cloud; content to see it opening here and closing there; rejoicing to catch, through the thinnest films of it, glimpses of stable and substantial things; but yet perceiving a nobleness even in the concealment, and rejoicing that the kindly veil is spread where the untimpered light might have scorched us, or the infinite clearness wearied."—John Ruskin.

Russian Tyranny Unbearable.

Dr. Vinogradoff, the Oxford professor of jurisprudence, recently began a course of lectures at Moscow university, where he once filled the history chair, and has explained why he had to abandon this enterprise and how much of the trouble in Russian universities arises. "I personally considered it impossible to lecture in a room surrounded by policemen with loaded rifles, and so did many of my colleagues. When the Moscow university made representations to the government in the sense that it was impossible to have two sets of authorities—the academic authority and the police authority—and when the rector, the assistant rector, and the professor resigned their administrative offices, they were dismissed from their professorships. Twenty-four other professors and lecturers then resigned."



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Dr. J. C. H. Hatcher

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See my line of 1910 Wall Paper Samples and get my prices before letting contract

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Painter and Paper Hanger

All Work done in First Class Manner

ANTIOCH, ILL.

LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., June 28—Butter firm at 23c. Output for the week, 1,158,700 lbs.

Anything in soft shirts at Webb's.

Get your new suit before Fourth at Webb's.

Mrs. Geo. Kuhapt was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Tobiasson were Chicago visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wienke were over Sunday visitors at Burlington.

Miss Ella Trieger of Norwood Park, was the guest of Antioch relatives this week.

E. Hostetter of Chicago was an Antioch caller the latter part of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Somerville and son Earl spent a few days last week in Lodi, Wis.

For Rent—A five room cottage; city water; \$7.00 per month. Inquire of J. C. James.

For Sale—A quantity of Brown Leghorn laying hens at 60c each. Phone 3082 Antioch.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Hubbard and son of Libertyville were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tiffany over Sunday.

Mrs. Shumway of Grayslake was in Antioch Tuesday looking for a house preparatory to moving to this village to reside.

At the Christian church divine service will be held in German on Sunday July 2 at 2:30 o'clock. Sunday school after the services.

The East Side Fox Lake cemetery society will meet with Mrs. May Carfield, Thursday July 6, picnic supper. Visitors welcome.

Miss Lillie Watson has accepted a position in the McAlister school at Waukegan for the coming year. She will have charge of the fifth grade.

The opening dance at the Columbia hall at Silver Lake will be given Saturday evening, July 1st. Music by Haynes orchestra. Admission free.

The Rebeth social club are to give an ice cream and cake social Saturday afternoon and evening on the lawn between Mrs. M. Morley and Gaugers Saturday July 1st.

I will be in Antioch Sunday, July 2, at the home of H. J. Barber. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. Those wishing their eyes examined please call early. C. H. Barber Oph. D.

See Alden, Bidinger & Co. for anything in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

The opening dance at C. E. Herman's Bluff Lake resort will be given Saturday evening, July 1. Music by the Selsback orchestra of Chicago. These dances will be a repetition of some of the jolly times enjoyed last summer.

Remember the stereopticon lecture given by Mr. Shuey for the benefit of the Antioch Hillside cemetery at the opera house Saturday evening, July 7. Mr. Shuey, an amateur photographer and lecturer, will tell the story of his trip around the world, illustrated with stereopticon pictures. The ushers will be clad in the costumes of the various nations.

Mrs. R. C. Green, had a dizzy spell while hanging up clothes in the back yard of her home on Grand avenue Waukegan, Monday and falling to the ground she broke one of the bones in her hip. She was carried into the house and it was announced later that the injured member will be set. The accident is very serious account of Mrs. Green's advanced age. She is the mother of Sheriff Elmer Green.

The prescription room of Holstein's drug store at Waukegan was transformed into a marriage altar Monday night to oblige a young couple who had come into the town from Channel Lake for purpose of matrimony. They first hunted up County Clerk Hendee and were injuring their way to a minister when it was discovered that Justice Julius Balz was in the drug store. He agreed to perform the ceremony, and after the young man who was mixing pills had been ejected the ceremony was performed behind the prescription counter. The couple gave their names as Joseph A. Croke and Genevieve D. Powres, both of Chicago, but declined to give their addresses.

Buy your Fourth of July toggery at Webb's.

Dr. and Mrs. Emerson of Chicago, are Antioch visitors this week.

Mrs. Oliver Kettlehut left on Monday for Milwaukee for a two weeks visit.

Mrs. M. H. Murphy of Evanston was the guest of relatives and friends this week.

Miss Alice Smith of Grayslake was an Antioch visitor a couple of days this week.

Miss Carrie Chard of Libertyville visited with Antioch friends a few days last week.

Mrs. John Hodge and family are visiting at the home of her parents at Diamond Lake.

Eugene Colegrove is digging a cellar preparatory to erecting a house on his lot on north main street.

We will handle California, tropical and Michigan fruits the remainder of the season. C. Calugi.

For Sale—A few choice pedigreed Jersey boars 7 months old. Inquire of P. D. Sexton, Lake Villa, Ill.

Robert Herman of Lawton, Oklahoma arrived Wednesday for a visit with relatives and friends in Antioch and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kuhaupt are entertaining the latter's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Schmoll, of Jackson, Wis.

Word received to-day of the condition of Mrs. Chas. Beuthling who is at Burlington that she is unconscious and that her death is expected at any moment.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Williams left for Chicago Wednesday. From there they will accompany Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Anderson on an auto trip to Niles, Mich.

The Cushing summer resort was lighted up by electric lights for the first time Saturday evening. The opening dance on that occasion was largely attended and it goes without saying, everybody had a good time.

If you need a nice summer dress call and see my samples, lawns, gingham, mulls and silks in strips, dots, checks, and plain, all colors, broadcloth, serges, panamas, and infact everything in the dress goods line. Goods arrive the third day after ordered. Mrs. A. G. Watson.

Beginning next Sunday Mass will be held at Lake Villa at nine o'clock every Sunday morning, at Antioch at eleven and at Fox Lake (Ingleside) at eleven. This plan will continue throughout the summer months during which time Father Lynch will be assisted by Rev. Joseph D. Kirley.

Wanted—Local and traveling sales men representing our reliable goods. Any man of good appearance who is not afraid of work can make this a satisfactory and permanent business. Write at once for terms. Outfit free. Territory unlimited. Big money can be made. Apply quick. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Inasmuch as Corporation Counsel Arthur Bulkley, upon request, informed the members of the Waukegan council that he was in the opinion that the Jane McAlister Hospital Association was a private institution and not a public institution, the members of council voted unanimously to "cut" the hospital off the appropriation list. Last year the council voted the hospital \$500, but this amount has not been paid up to date. It is doubtful now, if the present council will vote to pay the old appropriation debt.

Kenosha county boys seem to be giving the army officials lots of trouble this year and this morning the police were asked to secure the arrest of Fred W. Mau, formerly of Twin Lakes in that county, who is wanted on a charge of deserting from the army at San Antonio on June 13. Mau was enlisted as a private in Battery D of the 4th field artillery on March 17 of this year and was at once sent to Texas. He is only 21 years of age and it is supposed that he grew homesick and left the army on this account. Young Mau has not been seen about Kenosha, but it is expected that he will return to his old haunts at Twin Lakes. A reward of fifty dollars has been offered for his arrest.—Kenosha News.

Beginning at 10:00 o'clock on the morning of the Fourth hayracks will leave at the corner of Main and Lake streets every hour for the picnic grounds at Cushing's. Fare 10 cents. There will also be hayracks leaving Channel Lake and Lake Marie at 11:00 a. m. and again at 2:00 p. m.

A new line of boys suits at Webb's

Harry Streator entertained fifteen of his Antioch friends last Friday afternoon by treating them first to a hayrack ride and then to a lawn party on the beautiful grounds of his home at Cross Lake. A bountiful course dinner was served and a few hours unalloyed happiness was spent by all. The merry party returned home during the evening on a hayrack decorated with flags and Japanese lanterns and according to all reports was a delightful ending to a most happy afternoon.

NOTICE

Waukegan, Ill., June 20, 1911.

The executive council of the Lake County Soldiers and Sailors Reunion Association will meet in G. A. R. hall, Waukegan, Wednesday, July 5th, at 1:30 p. m. for the purpose of choosing a time and place of holding their 33rd annual reunion.

Proposals for grounds and entertainment will be received at this time from places wishing to have the reunion. Comrades and others interested are cordially invited to attend.

H. W. Hall, Sec.

42-2w

Wife's Place in Japan.

One of the proverbial Japanese expressions characterizing the island empire is that it is "the land where the day would not dawn without the tender sex." This is a plain admission of woman's mighty influence, and refers indirectly to a mythological story of the sun goddess from whom the imperial family is supposed to have sprung. In Japan in early times the wife seems to have had her full share of the respect of the husband. Instead of "taking her to wife" the earliest Japanese word for marriage means "the union of the man and woman." The woman, after her marriage, continued to live with her parents and her husband visited her daily. As soon as his means permitted he built a new house and the wife came to live in it with him. Even to this day the word shinzo, "newly built," means wife; that is, the woman who occupies the domicile, especially erected for her comfort. In the civil ceremony of marriage, in which the sipping of rice wine is the prominent feature, the bride drinks first, the cup then being passed to the bridegroom.—Oriental Review.

Number "30" Under Ban.

A curious reminiscence of the treason of Judas survives in Belgium. Among the fisher folk of Blankenberghe and other ports the number of 30 is banned. When bringing down the price of their wares in order to tempt purchasers, they always pass from 31 sous to 29 sous, and in the same way they refuse to give 30 sous for any purchase, preferring to pay an extra sou, if they cannot succeed in abating the price asked.

Simple Explanation.

The painless dentist gave a mighty yank and the tooth of the bleeding patient clattered upon the floor. "I thought you could pull teeth without pain!" yelled the victim. "I can pull them without pain," said the dentist, gently, "but when I do I don't pull them hard enough to make them come out."

Important Question.

It is idle to frame such a query as "Can the cook be a lady?" The real question is now and ever will be: "Can the lady cook?"—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

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Come to Loon Lake and buy your hard and soft coal and feed
A Square Deal Guaranteed to Everyone

O. A. NELSON & SON

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old houses have been wired by us for electric service since January on our plan of doing work at cost; twenty-four months to pay, no interest

IS YOUR HOUSE WIRED?

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

NORTH SHORE

ELECTRIC COMPANY

Are You Looking For Comfort?
We Have it for \$2.50

In our kid, hand turned, seamless shoes, low heels and without a tip. A soft, easy, glove fitting shoe for women that will relieve your tired, aching feet. Buy good shoes, get them well fitted and there is no reason why your feet should hurt.

Ask for Our "Seamless Comfort"

ANTIOCH CASH SHOE STORE

GOOD SHOES

NEW HARNESS STORE

Competition makes prices. And if we can't show you a better proposition than the other fellow then deal with the other fellow. We repair and manufacture harness, buggy and buss curtains and decks—everything in our line.

BRING US SOMETHING WE CAN'T DO

ANTIOCH HARNESS STORE

VAN PATTEN BUILDING

Can't Do Without 'Em

You'll need talcum Powder, pure castile soap, nursing bottles and fittings, and a dozen other things for the baby.

We Can Supply Baby's Needs

B. J. HOOPER, Druggist

Telephone Connections

Lake Villa, Ill.

An Old House

is as Easily Wired as a New One
in Course of Construction

A wired house is a modern house and the improvement—which costs but a moderate sum—adds materially to its value.

It places at the command of the occupants all the manifold service of the Central Station

The most perfect of artificial illuminants and power to operate a great variety of labor saving appliances are then available for

Electric Service is a Luxury
in Everything But the Cost

Ask for particulars of our plan of wiring houses at cost—24 MONTHS TO PAY—no interest.

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Loan and Diamond Brokers
New Number 24 and 26 North Dearborn St.
118 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.
Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.
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Lawyer and Notary Public. Practice all courts. Furnish property for sale. Damage suits and collections of wages a specialty. Fire and Life Insurance
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Lotus Camp No. 557 M. W. A.
Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome
L. M. HUGHES, V. C.
J. C. James, Clerk

SEQUOIT LODGE No. 87, A. F. & A. M.
hold regular communication the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.
W. F. ZIEGLER, W. M.
FRANK HUBER, Sec'y
The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.
MABEL GRIMM, W. M.
IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

Spectacles Scientifically Fitted

C. F. INGALLS & BRO.
Jewelers and Opticians
112 Genesee St., Waukegan, Illinois

BATTERSHALL'S
JUNE BARGAIN SALES

GROCERIES		GROCERIES		GROCERIES	
Kingsford Silver Gloss starch.....	.07	Bakers Chocolate per lb.....	.30	15c red figured percales, yd.....	.10
Kingsford Corn starch.....	.07	3 cans tomatoes.....	.25	7c & 8c standard prints, yd.....	.05
10 pkgs. Argo starch.....	.25	3 cans corn.....	.25	Apron gingham, yd.....	.06
10 bars Swift's Pride soap.....	.25	2 cans Pet corn.....	.25	12c silklines, yd.....	.08
6 bars Naptha soap.....	.25	Full cream cheese per lb.....	.15	7 spools thread, coarse No.....	.25
8 bars Swift's white l'dry soap.....	.25	Ground pepper per lb.....	.20	3 cards safety pins.....	.05
7 bars Fairbanks tar soap.....	.25	Gold Flake baking powder lb.....	.15	Men's balbrigan underwear.....	.25
9 bars Lenox soap.....	.25	2 Yeast Foam or Magic yeast.....	.25	Mennen's talcum powder.....	.15
4 bottles A. B. stove polish.....	.25	2 lbs. tea siftings.....	.25	Colgate's talcum powder.....	.15
8 pkgs. Johnson wash powder.....	.25	Special blend tea for icing, lb.....	.50	Lyons tooth powder.....	.15
25c bottle St. Croix Maple syrup.....	.15	Salada tea, lb.....	.50	Mosquito netting, bolt.....	.45
		Royal baking powder, lb.....	.45		

F. D. BATTERSHALL
General Merchandise
Grayslake, Illinois

\$25.00 REWARD
For the Capture of Mr. Raffles
LIBERTYVILLE JULY FOURTH

RAIL MERGE UPHELD

COMBINATION OF UNION AND SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROADS DECIDED TO BE LEGAL.

JUDGE HOOK FAILS TO AGREE

In Dissenting Opinion Jurist Declares the Government's Petition to Be Well Founded and It Should Have Been Granted.

St. Louis.—The United States circuit court of the eighth district handed down an opinion that the purchase of the Southern Pacific railroad by the Union Pacific "did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce." The recent decision of the United States Supreme court in the Standard Oil case was cited among others by Judge Elmer B. Adams, who wrote the majority opinion. Supreme Court Justice Willis Van De Vanter, while a circuit judge of the eighth district, participated in the hearing, deliberation and decision in the case and concurred in the opinion. Judge William C. Hook filed a dissenting opinion.

"Our conclusion," said Judge Adams, "is that, all the facts of the case, considered in their natural, reasonable and practical aspect, and given their appropriate relative significance, do not make the Union Pacific a substantial competitor for transcontinental business with the Southern Pacific in or prior to the year 1901.

"Certainly the desire to appropriate the trifling business done by the Southern Pacific on the minor lines or to suppress competition of traffic which was in the aggregate of such small proportions could not have been the inspiration of the vast outlay involved in the purchase of the Huntington stock. It did not amount to a direct and substantial restraint of either interstate or international commerce. This is not sufficient to bring it within the condemnation of the anti-trust law."

The court held also that the investment of the Harriman lines in the Santa Fe was not for acquiring control, and that it was for obtaining inside information concerning the operation of a great competitor they chose a lawful way for doing it.

"The conclusions of fact dispose of this case," the conclusion concluded, "without the necessity of determining the question much debated in brief and argument whether securing control of the Southern Pacific company by purchasing stock of individual owners could in any view of the case have contravened the anti-trust law."

"On the facts of this case, with all their reasonable and fair inferences, we conclude that the government has failed to substantiate the averments of its bill.

"The bill must be dismissed and a decree will be entered to that effect."

KOHLSAAT GIVES NEW NAMES

Chicagoan Mentions Prominent Men in Connection With Alleged Lorimer Corruption Fund.

Washington.—Roger C. Sullivan, national committee man from Illinois; E. S. Conway, president of the W. W. Kimball Piano company; one of the Weyerhaeusers, and an unnamed man now dead were named by Herman H. Kohlsaatt, editor of the Chicago Record-Herald, as possible contributors to a \$100,000 Lorimer corruption fund of 1909 before the senate investigating committee. The names were divulged only after Chairman Dillingham had ordered them given.

Mr. Kohlsaatt declared that former President Roosevelt's refusal to attend the Hamilton club dinner last year if Senator Lorimer was to be present was the outcome of the disclosure to him by the witness of the alleged request for contributions to reimburse those who raised the Lorimer election fund.

Mr. Kohlsaatt said that until he gave the names of Hines and Tilden to the Helm committee in Springfield and the others he had given them to only three persons—Victor F. Lawson, Mr. Roosevelt and Mrs. Kohlsaatt. However, he had told the story without names to half a hundred persons, including Senators Root and La Follette.

Mr. Kohlsaatt had previously stated in his testimony that in the conversation with Clarence S. Funk, in which Edward Hines was mentioned as collector of the famous \$100,000 fund and Edward Tilden as treasurer, other men were named by Mr. Funk as possible contributors.

"I have opposed Lorimer since 1891," said Mr. Kohlsaatt. "I admire his private life, but am opposed to Lorimerism. It is affiliation, co-operation and cohesion of Democrats and Republicans for party and private pelf. Lorimerism is a cohesion of spolia, the worst elements of the Democratic and Republican parties."

Dies of Joy at Seeing Husband.
New York.—A few hours after her husband had returned from the Mexican frontier, where he went four months ago with the coast artillery, Mrs. Ida Hardy died of heart trouble, which, according to the family physician, was brought on by joy at seeing her husband.

Ten Negro Children Drown.
Pensacola, Fla.—While bathing in a bayou, ten small negroes were caught by the tide, carried beyond their depth and drowned.

FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

SPECIAL MESSAGE ASKS LEGISLATION TO STOP FRAUDS.

Urges Action to Prevent Delusion of Sick Be Taken by Amendment of Food Law.

Washington.—Death dealing drugs of the cure-all variety and their makers are severely condemned by President Taft.

In a message to congress the president scathingly arraigned the manufacturers of what he denounced as "dangerous drug frauds" and urged congress to amend at this session the pure food and drug law to strengthen that act in vital points of weakness recently pointed out by decisions of the United States Supreme court.

President Taft believes that unless the law is amended forthwith the country will again be flooded by "injurious nostrums" and "cure-alls" which were common before the pure food law first was enacted.

The message was transmitted to both the senate and the house, and it was said that the latter body probably would take up the matter at an early date. Representative Sherley of Kentucky already has introduced a bill bearing on the subject.

The president, in his message, calls attention to the provisions of the pure food and drug act of June 30, 1906, designed to prevent the manufacture and shipment of "worthless nostrums" labeled with misstatements of fact as to their physiological action—misstatements false and misleading even in the knowledge of those who make them, and asserts that the law was received with general satisfaction and "has been vigorously enforced," more than 2,000 cases having been prepared for criminal prosecution under its terms. He continues:

"The Supreme court has held in a recent decision that the act does not cover the knowingly false labeling of nostrums as to curative effect or physiological action, and that inquiry under this salutary statute does not by its terms extend in any case to the inefficiency of medicine to work the cures claimed for them on the labels."

"Fraudulent misrepresentations of the curative value of nostrums, not only operate to delude purchasers, but are a distinct menace to the public health. There are none so credulous as sufferers from disease. The need is urgent for legislation which will prevent the raising of false hopes of speedy cures of serious ailments by misstatements of fact as to worthless mixtures on which the sick will rely while their diseases progress unchecked."

RECIPROCITY HAS A CHANCE

Situation in Senate Shifts When Farmers' Free List and Wool Bills Are Reported.

Washington.—Reciprocity will probably win. Another quick shift of the situation in the senate put the Democrats firmly back in their original attitude of favoring the commercial pact with Canada free of all amendments.

The necessities which brought about the coalition of Democrats and Republican Insurgents ceased to exist when Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee, though given 20 days in which to consider the farmers' free list and wool bills, reported them out with an unfavorable recommendation, and they took their place in the senate calendar.

Now with the house bills in a position where the senate may call them up for consideration at will, there is no longer any necessity to offer them as amendments to reciprocity in order to get a record vote.

ILLINOIS POWER BILL LOST

House Members by Vote of 75 to 51 Defeat the Pet Measure of Governor.

Springfield, Ill.—Lacking two votes of the necessary 77, the Deneen-Johnson waterway-water power bill was defeated in the house. The vote was 75 to 51, two short of a constitutional majority.

The taking of the vote on the bill was attended by exciting scenes. When the opponents of the measure discovered the bill lacked two votes, they took advantage of their control of the house organization.

Speaker Adkins refused to recognize any deep waterway leaders, and amid scenes bordering on riot, he adjourned the session under the gavel.

Probates Mrs. Eddy Will.

Boston.—The will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the Christian Science church, was admitted to probate in the Suffolk county probate court. Attorney General James M. Swift of Massachusetts immediately took an appeal to the supreme court on the question of domicile.

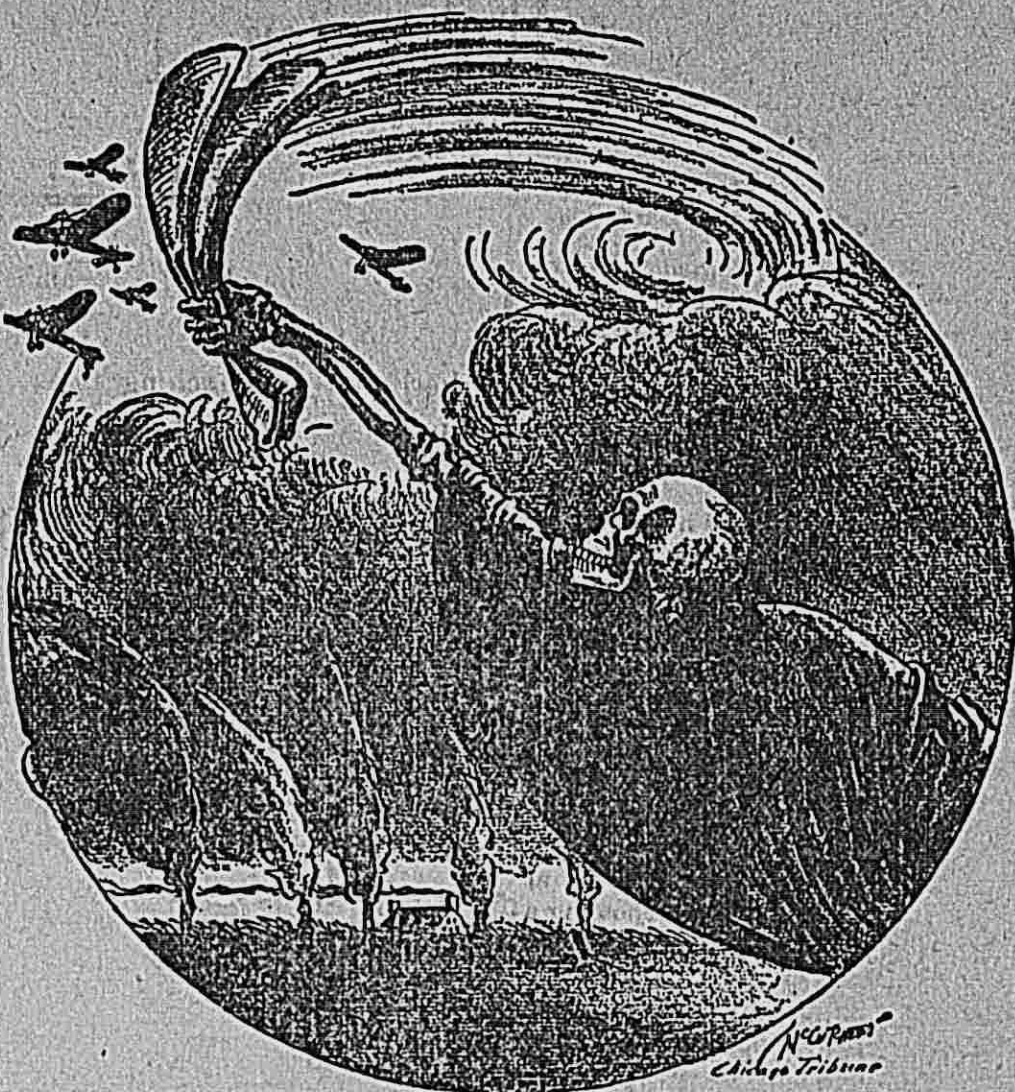
Auto Kills a College Boy.

Milford, Conn.—Walter Scott Jervis of Brooklyn, N. Y., a junior at Trinity college, Hartford, was killed when his automobile was thrown through a fence by the bursting of a rear tire.

Gaynor Favors Pensions.

New York.—Mayor Gaynor has given his approval to a bill providing for pensions for employees generally. The men are required to contribute three per cent of their wages to a fund.

IN FRANCE.



INDICT LUMBER MEN

FEDERAL GRAND JURY INDICTS FOURTEEN SECRETARIES OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS.

THREE GET IMMUNITY BATH

Officials of Organizations Are Charged With Violating the Sherman Law and Accused of Conspiracy and Maintaining a Blacklist.

Chicago.—The special grand jury in the United States district court returned before Judge Landis indictments against 14 secretaries and former secretaries of wholesale and retail lumber dealers' associations in the western territory, charging a conspiracy to restrain interstate trade in violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Those indicted are: Arthur S. Holmes, Detroit, Mich., secretary of the Michigan Retail Lumber Dealers' association and editor of the Scout, a trade paper owned and controlled by lumber dealers.

George P. Sweet, also secretary of the Michigan association.

Willard C. Hollis, Minneapolis, secretary of the Northwestern Lumbermen's association.

Henry A. Gorsuch, Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Southwestern Lumbermen's association.

Bird Critchfield, Lincoln, Neb., secretary of the Nebraska Lumber Dealers' association.

E. E. Hall, also secretary of the Nebraska association.

Harry C. Seacore, Mooresville, Ind., secretary of the Retail Lumbermen's association of Indiana.

H. H. Hemenway, Denver, Colo., secretary of the Colorado and Wyoming Lumber Dealers' association.

Louis I. Hellman, also secretary of the Colorado and Wyoming association.

H. S. Adams, Chillicothe, O., secretary of the Union Association of Lumber Dealers, and also of the Ohio Association of Retail Lumber Dealers.

B. N. Hayward, Columbus, O., also secretary of the Ohio association.

A. L. Porter, Spokane, Wash., secretary of the Western Retail Lumbermen's association.

R. P. Bransford, Union City, Tenn., secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of West Tennessee.

A. C. Rightor, Pittsburg, Pa., secretary of the Retail Lumber Dealers' association of Pennsylvania.

Three men escaped indictment by giving testimony before the grand jury, thereby wrapping themselves in the cloak of immunity prescribed by law. They are Paul Lachmund, Milwaukee, secretary of the Wisconsin Retail Lumber Dealers' association; George W. Hotchkiss, Chicago, secretary of the Illinois Lumber and Builders' Supply Dealers' association, and at present secretary of the secretaries' bureau, and George Wilson Jones, also secretary of the Illinois association and assistant secretary of the secretaries' bureau.

Each individual is indicted on two counts, the first alleging a conspiracy among the retail dealers to restrain interstate trade and commerce between the manufacturer and wholesaler and the consumer, and the second charging a conspiracy to suppress and eliminate competition which ordinarily should exist between wholesaler and manufacturer and the retailer in supplying the consumer.

Release Stokes' Assailants.

New York.—Lillian Graham and Ethel Conrad, the two young women who since June 7 have been in jail on a charge of shooting W. E. D. Stokes with intent to kill him, have been given their liberty on bail.

Yankee Tars Defeat Germans.

Kiel.—The boat race between crews of the four American battleships now here and crews from four German ships, for the Kaiser's prize, was won by the Americans, the men of the Kansas finishing first.

Horsemanship Dies at Bement.

Bement, Ill.—Col. A. S. Burr, owner of Thornton stock farm, one of the best known horsemen of the "middle west," is dead.

LAUDS ALDRICH PLAN

TAFT INDORSES THE NATIONAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION PLAN.

Asserts Reform in Currency System Would Benefit Wage Earner and Farmer.

New York.—President Taft, addressing the members of the New York State Bankers' association, at a banquet given by them in his honor at Manhattan Beach, made an extended argument for a central bank and gave his indorsement to the National Reserve association plan proposed by ex-Senator Aldrich, chairman of the monetary commission.

He pointed out that it was the unanimous opinion of authorities that the existing banking and currency system of the United States was absolutely inadequate to the needs of a great and growing commercial nation and that drastic reforms were necessary.

One of the great difficulties of the present system, he said, was making the money in circulation correspond to the actual and conservative needs of trade. These difficulties and others, the president said, would be minimized and done away with were a central bank established. In all well-regulated banking and currency systems of the old world, he said, the power to control cash reserves and the issue of notes to be used as currency is to be placed under the control of a central bank, recognized by the government.

"The wage earner," said the president, "is quite as much interested in the proper operation of a sound currency and banking system as are the bankers themselves, and that any plan which will lead to the adjustment of the cash reserves to avoid the stringencies and exigencies of a threatened panic will inure chiefly to the benefit of those interested in the continuation of our industries, manufacturing, etc., and especially in the maintenance, use and distribution of large wage funds upon which the workmen and their families are dependent."

"Similarly, the farmers have a most intimate interest in the plan which shall secure for the middleman at a reasonable rate of interest, funds with which to move the crops and with which to pay adequate prices for that which the farmer has to sell. The demand for money which arises every season for crop moving causes frequent embarrassment and a raising of the rates of interest which such a plan as this would avoid."

"In no other way can the expense of the disposition of the farmers' crops, which in times past has been so heavy, be so materially reduced."

BONDS BRING GOOD PRICES

None of Government's Issue of Panama Canal Three Per Cent. Sell for Less Than 102.21.

Washington.—The high price brought by the sale at popular subscription of the government's issue of three per cent, fifty-year, Panama canal bonds was further indicated when the treasury department prepared a list of accepted bids, subject to revision for clerical errors.

The list shows approximately 1,190 accepted bids. Of the \$50,000,000 issue, bonds to the amount of \$2,330,500 will go at 103 and upwards, \$18,698,500 at 102.75 to 102.99; \$11,019,500 at 102.50 to 102.74; \$16,568,800 at 102.25 to 102.49, and \$1,382,700 at 102.21 to 102.24.

Forty-Eight Hurt by Cars.

San Francisco.—Forty-eight persons, all delegates to the International Sunday School convention, now in session here, were injured in a series of street car accidents. Many of the injured were from Texas. It is believed none of the number was seriously injured.

Horsemanship Dies at Bement.

Bement, Ill.—Col. A. S. Burr, owner of Thornton stock farm, one of the best known horsemen of the "middle west," is dead.

FUNK IS SHADOWED

TELLS LORIMER COMMITTEE THAT SLEUTHS FOLLOW HIM EVERYWHERE.

HARASSED OVER TELEPHONE

Harvester Company Manager Insults That Edward Hines Hires Detectives to Dog His Steps—He Absolves Senators.

Washington.—A sensational turn in the Lorimer investigation was taken when Clarence S. Funk of Chicago, general manager of the International Harvester company, declared on the witness stand that he has been followed for months by detectives, and charged Edward Hines, president of the Edward Hines Lumber company, with putting the "shadowers" on his trail.

Funk also said he had received many threats over the telephone and in anonymous letters, and it thereupon developed that the committee of the United States which is conducting the investigation has been annoyed by similar sinister warnings.

Consternation was caused among the members of the committee when Mr. Funk declared, upon cross-examination, that the detectives who had been haunting his footsteps had followed him to the committee room and had taken their places among the spectators.

Mr. Funk admitted that he knew the name of one of the detectives and could produce him before the committee. The investigation was brought to a temporary halt while the committee retired and had a consultation with the witness. This conference lasted an hour, during which time Mr. Funk made an effort to find the detective. Falling in this, the hearing adjourned, and it is expected that the detective will be summoned before the committee.

Mr. Funk's interesting disclosure came after a long and rather dull session in which he repeated the testimony he gave the Helm committee at Springfield and told again the story of how Edward Hines approached him and asked him to contribute \$10,000 to help make up the fund of \$100,000 spent in getting Lorimer elected by the Illinois assembly.

Mr. Funk did not remember mentioning the names of Roger Sullivan and one of the Weyerhaeusers to H. H. Kohlsaatt, to whom he related his conversation with Hines.

ALASKA COAL CLAIMS VOID

Cunningham Filings Are Disallowed by Land Commissioner Sanctioned by Secretary of Interior Fisher.

Washington.—The famous Cunningham Alaskan coal land claims, through which it has been alleged that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate planned to extend its vast interests in Alaska and to control one of the most valuable coal fields in the world, were finally disallowed by the department of the interior.

Walter L. Fisher, secretary of the interior, having approved the department's decision, as handed down by Fred Dennett, commissioner of the land office, the last door is believed to have been closed to the Cunningham claimants. Their attorneys have threatened an appeal to the United States Supreme court, but such an appeal can be based only on some point of law involved and not on the findings of fact as announced by the department.

The Cunningham claims have been in the public eye longer than two years. They brought about the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation by congress and the dismissal from the public service of Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, Louis R. Glavis, a chief of field division in the land office, and several minor officials. Both Pinchot and Glavis were dismissed for insubordination incident to their attacks on former Secretary Ballinger.

ROOT AMENDMENT IS LOST

Provision Proposing to Change Paper Section in Reciprocity Bill Defeated in Senate.

Washington.—Without even the formality of a record vote the Root amendment to the reciprocity bill passed into oblivion.

In the first test of strength on reciprocity the senate defeated the paper trust proposal by a viva voce vote. A few scattering ayes, followed by a roar of nops, told the story.

President Taft expressed great satisfaction over the result. The friends of reciprocity accept the result as a plain arguery of what is to follow when the vote is taken. Scores of amendments await to be disposed of yet, and there are still more to be introduced. They run the entire gamut of tariff revision. But all amendments will be resolutely voted down.

Indict 190 in Poll Frauds.

Waukegan, Ill.—Overseer Wilbur Glen Vollva and 189 other officers and members of the Christian church in Zion were indicted at Zion City, charged with perpetrating election frauds at the Zion City elections April 5 and 18, involving in part control of the church founded by the late John Alexander Dowie. Two hundred witnesses were heard. It is alleged that Vollva and his co-workers in the election brought members of the church from all parts of the United States to vote.

WHO THE "BLUENOSES" ARE

Explanation That Possibly May End a Misconception That Has Been Widespread.

"Lots of you folks in the States," said Thomas F. McCartney of St. John, N. B., the other day, "call everybody from the maritime provinces 'bluenoses.' That's not it at all. It's only the Nova Scotians that we call so. And it's not because the people there have blue noses, either."

"I have met people here who really thought that folks down east were so called because their noses were always blue on account of the cold, raw climate they suppose prevails there."

"The fact is the term 'bluenoses' was first given to the inhabitants of the Cornwallis valley, who were the original raisers of a potato called the 'bluenose' from its bluish skin. This potato was shipped to the states in large quantities, and the name of the potato became the name of the people who raised it."

THE REASON.



De Quiz—Are you in favor of a safe and sane Fourth of July?

De Whiz—No; let the boys have all the giant firecrackers they want.

De Quiz—But such things are dangerous.

De Whiz—I know it. I haven't any boys.

Wanted Too Much.

The hansom ordered by a middle-aged spinster was late, and the caddy came in for a good rating when he finally drove up to the door.

"I shall probably miss my train," the late "fare" informed him, "and I shall hold you responsible. I want to know your name, my man. Do you understand? I want your name!"

The driver clucked up his horse easily. "You'll make your train all right, madam," he assured the woman inside. "And I'll let you have me number, if you like. But you can't have me name. That's promised to another young lady."

One Satisfaction.

"The cook says she is going to leave," said Mrs. Crosslows mournfully.

"Are you sure she's in earnest?" responded her husband.

"Yes."

"Nothing will change her mind?"

"Nothing."

"All right. Then I'll go down to the kitchen and discharge her."

Smoke Volumes Only.

Architect (showing plans)—This room will be your library.

Mr. Newrich—My library? Oh, yes, of course. I must have a place to smoke.—Exchange.

44 Bu. to the Acre

A heavy yield, but that's what John Kennedy of Edmonton, Alberta, Western Canada, got from 44 bushels of grain, grass and vegetables. Reports from the west show other excellent results. One grower in that province showed other excellent results. One grower in that province showed other excellent results.

From 120 acres, such as 4,000 bushels of grain, grass and vegetables. Reports from the west show other excellent results. One grower in that province showed other excellent results.

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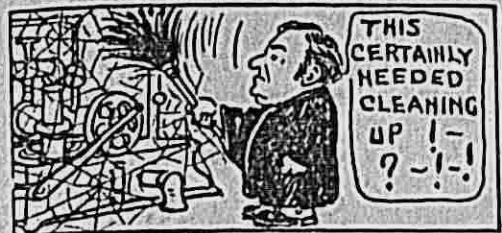
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Frame New Rules for Federal Courts



WASHINGTON.—Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme court has appointed a committee to revise the rules of equity practice in the United States courts. The committee is composed of himself, Justices Lurton and Van Deyver, the only members of the Supreme court who have had experience on the bench of the United States circuit court, Justice Lurton since 1893 and Justice Van Deyver since 1903.

This move is the initial step in a great reform in federal court procedure, which has long been advocated by Justice White, who has often criticized the antiquated practice on the chancery side of these courts.

The present rules were promulgated in 1842. They are adapted in their entirety from the ancient rules of the high court of chancery of England, and are cumbersome and complicated in the highest degree, lending themselves to delays and embarrassing litigation rather than expediting causes. It is significant that the rules from

which the United States court rules of equity practice were adapted have long since been displaced in the English practice, and in almost every minor jurisdiction in the United States where they were in force in the last century have been abandoned for code procedure or amended in accord with modern ideas and practice.

Members of the bar in commenting on the proposed reform without exception commend it. They say that the rules as they now stand, if rigidly enforced, would involve litigation in an endless snarl, and that the present rules have been tolerable only by reason of the disregard of many of them which have been found impractical of enforcement in modern procedure. But in such cases they say that special orders and short cuts in suits are made to fit the individual case and thus the whole procedure is "up in the air" or in the "discretion of the court," which is in many cases just as bad.

No intimation was given by Chief Justice White or either member of the committee just what form the revision will take, but it is agreed that it will look to the expediting of causes, and the relief of litigants from the almost prohibitive expense of the present equity procedure.

The committee is expected to report its recommendations to the Supreme court early in the fall term.

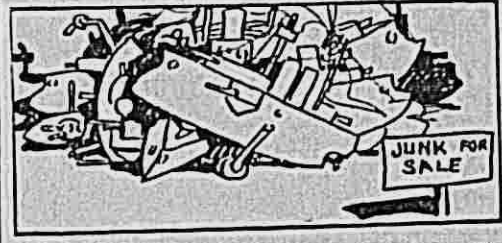
Nation Has a Great Naval Scrap Heap

THE fate of the battleship Texas, once the pride of the United States navy, recently sent to the bottom of Tangier sound, in Chesapeake bay, by the guns of her sister ships, as an experiment in naval science, has called public attention to the prodigious size of the nation's naval scrap heap.

Not only is the government spending more than \$66,000,000 on its new Dreadnaughts now under construction, but it is throwing away annually millions of dollars' worth of battleship construction of the older type, now considered out of date.

On the naval junk pile in the last ten years 36 vessels have been dumped. They cost the government to build, or to buy ready built, \$9,803,495.50. From the sale of the refuse barely three per cent., or \$289,029.41, has been received.

The ships which have been destroyed outright are but the smaller part of the number of abandoned naval vessels which total 36 in the past ten years. The greater part are those which, while still technically counted as a public asset, would be of no value in war and would never again be used for that purpose. They are in use as training vessels for the naval reserves of various states. The monitor



Amphitrite, destined for use at St. Louis, is a type of these ships which are useful only in providing possible future recruits for the service. The Texas was the first modern battleship constructed for the navy. It was surpassed in speed by the Iowa, the Oregon, and other vessels in the battle off Santiago, but its name was written as large as any on the page which records that day's fighting.

And it will now be but a few years, according to the inexorable rules of the navy department, before the Oregon, Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa follow the Texas as targets for the projectiles of newer vessels or are relegated to the ignominy of the junk heap.

The Oregon, most costly of the old type of sea fighters, cost the government less than \$6,000,000. The New York, biggest of the Dreadnaughts now building at eastern shipyards, will cost nearly \$13,000,000.

Prosecution a Check to Mail Frauds



THE sleuths of the postoffice department are growing stiff in the joints from lack of exercise, the officials of the attorney-general's office are dozing at their desks, and the machinery that used to be grinding out fraud orders so merrily is rusting from disuse.

The world seems to be growing better, or at least that part of it which formerly indulged in so many get-rich-quick schemes seems to be less active than in days gone by, and the postoffice officials declare that it is all due to the vigorous measures taken by the present administration to stamp out public fraud and protect the unwary.

"Months have passed since we have issued a domestic fraud order," said Jesse Suter, the authorized publicity agent of the postoffice department, "whereas in former times scarcely a

day passed without the issuance of one or more against individuals or firms who were fleecing the people. As a matter of fact, the get-rich-quick schemers are coming to the conclusion that the postoffice administration will not 'stand for' them and that in consequence it will be healthier for them to keep within the bounds of the law.

"They know that if they conduct shady enterprises nowadays they face, not only the penalties of a fraud order, depriving them of the use of the mails, but also stand a very good chance of getting into the penitentiary. The victory of the government in the Harrison case in Cincinnati had a very salutary effect, and the prosecution now being pushed against the officials of the United Wireless in New York is another object lesson, showing that the government is very much in earnest in its determination to send moneyed crooks to jail, just as readily as though they were men of no means at all.

"The only cases that we are called on to handle nowadays seem to be the mail for lotteries in foreign countries."

Maine Uncovering Has Been Gradual

ARMY engineer officers at Havana have estimated that it would be at least two months after work began on pumping out the water in the coffer dam about the battleship Maine in Havana harbor before an expert opinion could be formed as to whether it was an inside or outside explosion that sank the vessel.

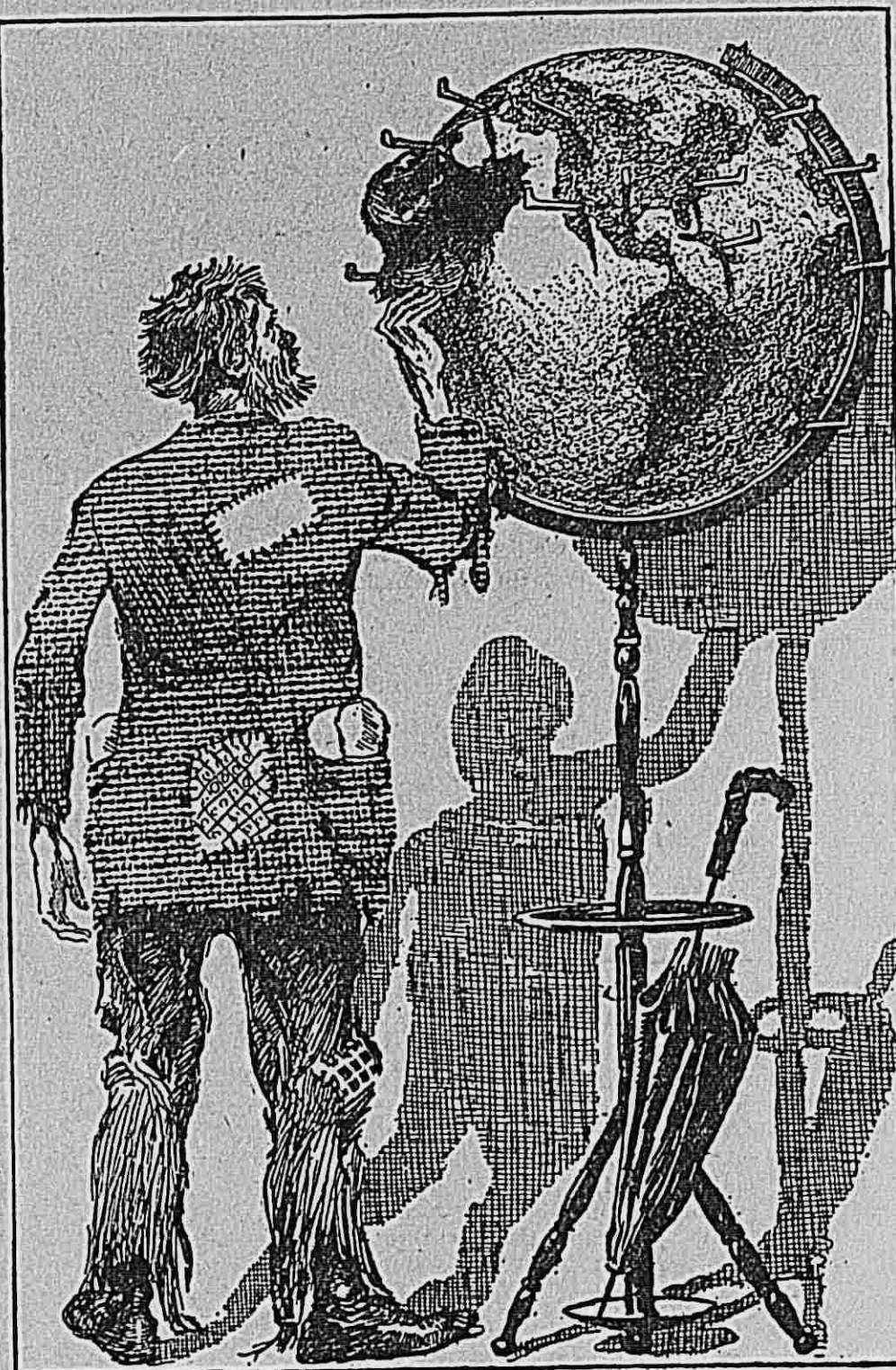
With the water over the wreck lowered four feet, the top and sides of the wreck's afterdeck are in view. It has been expected that when the water was lowered enough to expose the top deck this would probably show up as a bank of mud as the water in the harbor is very muddy and the vessel has been "collecting" deposits for 13 years. When work on the upper deck is completed there will be more pumping and more mud until the water is lowered to the deck below. Inspection of this deck will then be undertaken without undue haste. It is believed that the lower down the water goes the more difficult will be the work of clearing



the mud away. The problem of inspection also will be made more difficult as the successive stages of pumping out progress as daylight will not penetrate into the hull of the vessel and work will have to be done with artificial light.

What can be saved of the Maine and what it is most expedient to do with the vessel can only be well determined when she is exposed to view. Many engineer officers fear she can never be floated and will have to be taken apart in sections if it is decided to save her at all. Other officers believe she will break and fall to pieces when the unwavering of the cofferdam gets well under way.

THE LURE OF THE "GAY CAT"



"Any old place, I hang my hat.
If home, sweet home to me."

WHAT is a "gay cat?" Perhaps you have never heard of him, though you know tom cats, wild cats and feminine "cats." He is an interesting combination, and his species is numbered by thousands. He is half-tramp, availing himself of all the hobo's expedients for gadding about the world without paying for his travels, and half-man with a trade, the goal of whose rambles is always a job. He has all the "bum's" philosophical contempt for the man so "easy" as to "ride the velvet," which means to pay railroad fare. But he also incurs the "bum's" astonished disdain because of his incorrigible habit of looking for work.

"We travel from wanderlust, from love of adventure," explained an ex-"gay cat" who had joined the "home guard" of those who have ceased from rambling. "When I was a youth I wanted to see the country, and see it right. I wanted excitement. I had a good trade and was living at home, but the lure of the road called me.

"I could have paid car fare and ridden in the railway cars, but you can't see the country that way. What man looking through the windows of a Pullman car, knows anything about the regions through which he has passed? You must travel a few hours at a time, on a slow freight, and be thrown off at the most unexpected places by brakemen, to see the country. You want to mooch (beg) a handout at backdoors to get acquainted with people. You even learn something when some 'fly mug' (detective) gets so cordial that he insists on your staying in his midst for 30 days on the rock pile. What dude in a palace car can learn as much about his native land as I did in 14 years as a 'gay cat'?"

The Wanderlust Never Dies. This man was a miner by trade, and had followed the profession from Pennsylvania to California, and from California to Alaska. He never begged save in an emergency of hunger, and usually had \$1,000 or so tucked away in a bank in this city or that. But it was only after many years of wandering as a knight errant of the pickax and shovel that the wanderlust of his youth was quenched and he settled down to be a prosaic hotel clerk.

In the shabby sitting room of a 10-cent lodging house in St. Louis there lounged recently half a dozen weather-beaten and hardy men, self-confident of mind and monosyllabic of speech. In their short words was none of the whine of the professional beggar, and in their straightforward look was nothing of the hangdog. They had traveled to most of the countries of the globe, and ignorant of alien languages and customs, had supported themselves by the sole resource of their own hands. They were confident of taking care of themselves in any situation.

Who would have thought that the squalid parlor, into which the warm sun filtered, was a place of dreams? But so it was. The taciturn little Englishman in the corner, who was born in South Africa, was gazing into space upon the yellow corn fields of the Argentine Republic, upon construction camps in the Andes, and upon broad roads leading by gentle stages through the pampas from one hospitable ranch to the next. Aroused from his articulate vision by a question, he stated in a matter-of-fact way that he would be in Argentine next fall.

The booted, gigantic Swede was thinking of logging camps in Minnesota, of perilous drives to the lakes, of flat-to-flat battles between champions among the snows. Another, in his mind's eye, beheld the sunny orchards of California; another imagined himself helping build steel bridges in Mexico. The sap of spring was rising in their veins, and, like birds of passage, they were impatient to be off. A few more weeks would see them scattered to the points of the compass, ensconced in box cars and on blind baggages, but all bent on the quest of their "golden fleece"—the perfect job.

Some would fall by the wayside—mangled or slain beneath the wheels of trains, and would be buried in the pauper graveyards maintained by the railroads for their vagabond victims. But of these the army of wanderers would take no heed.

The "gay cat" believes that his constitutional right to the pursuit of happiness includes the privilege of riding on trains without paying fare. The most he will do is to pay 50 cents to a "shack" (brakeman) for permission to ride unmolested over his division. Frequently a supposed vagabond crouching painfully in a brake-beam has \$100 in his pockets and a bank book for several hundred more. But he would have suspicions of his own sanity should he spend any of his money for the comforts and respectability of a seat in a railroad coach.

The "gay cat," in an emergency, is not abashed at begging a meal at a backdoor. But as he has more self-respect, he usually employs greater art and skill in his "mooching" than does a "bum." One roving mechanic accosted an astonished housewife with the question:

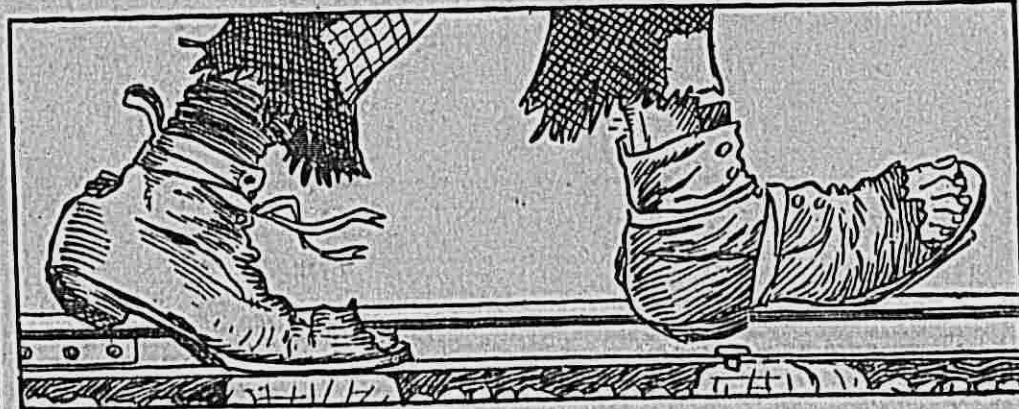
"Madam, have you a hatchet?"

"What do you want with a hatchet?" she countered, suspiciously.

"I want to knock my teeth out," answered he with solemnity.

"Lands alive!" almost screamed the woman. "Why should you knock your teeth out?"

"What's the use having teeth if you have nothing to eat?" was the response. A "gay cat" obtained one of those rare feasts known in the vernacular as a "sit down."



Here's
to Your Good Health and Pleasure

Come—follow the arrow 'til you join the merry throng of palate pleased men and women who have quit seeking for the one best beverage because they've found it—

Coca-Cola

Real satisfaction in every glass—snap and sparkle—vim and go. Quenches the thirst—cools like a breeze.

Delicious—Refreshing—Wholesome

5c Everywhere

THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.
53

Whenever you see an Arrow think of Coca-Cola

OUT FOR BUSINESS.



The Arctic Explorer—Say, can you tell me where I can find the North Pole?

The Eskimo—Nix. If I knew I'd have had it in a museum long ago.

HAVE YOU TRIED PAXTINE

The Great Toilet Germicide? You don't have to pay 50c or \$1.00 a pint for listerian antiseptic or peroxide. You can make 16 pints of a more cleansing, germicidal, healing and deodorizing antiseptic solution with one 25c box of Paxtine, a soluble antiseptic powder, obtainable at any drug store.

Paxtine destroys germs that cause disease, decay and odors,—that is why it is the best mouth wash and gargle, and why it purifies the breath, cleanses and preserves the teeth better than ordinary dentifrices, and in sponge bathing it completely eradicates perspiration and other disagreeable body odors. Every dainty woman appreciates this and its many other toilet and hygienic uses.

Paxtine is splendid for sore throat, inflamed eyes and to purify mouth and breath after smoking. You can get Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic at any drug store, price 25c and 50c, or by mail postpaid from The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass., who will send you a free sample if you would like to try it before buying.

Revenge!

"That fellow cut me out in a very underhanded way."

"Yet you are going to the wedding."

"Yes; I may get a chance to soak him with an old shoe."

Not Guilty.

"Do you Fletcherize your food, Auntie?"

"No, ma'am! I pays for every bit I gets."—Judge.

LANDS for sale in North Dakota, Montana and Canada. Write us for lists and terms. HODGSON REALTY COMPANY, Fargo, North Dakota.

A half truth always seems more impressive than a many-sided view; a liberal is always at a disadvantage in contention with a dogmatist.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES one size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes light or new shoes feel easy. Refuse substitutes. For Free trial package, address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Life without love is like a good dinner without an appetite.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Not many lives, but only one have we; one, only one!—Baxter.

Laziness is premature death.—Sir H. Gilbert.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

The genuine has on its outside wrapper the Signature

You can't afford to accept a secret nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic, medicine of known composition, not even though the urgent dealer may thereby make a little bigger profit. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and invigorate stomach, liver and bowels. Sugar-coated, tiny granules, easy to take as candy.

When you want the best there is, ask your grocer for

Libby's Pickles and Olives

Libby, McNeill & Libby



The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

W. D. Wood

BALE YOUR HAY PRESS

It will bring you more money. Send for Catalog. P. K. DEDERICK'S SONS, 100 Tivoli St., Albany, N. Y.

DAISY FLY KILLER

placed anywhere, as flies, bees and other insects. Neat, clean, economical, sanitary, fast-acting. Kills all insects. Can't spill or slip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed effective. Offer dealers a trial supply for 25c. HANCOCK BROS., 150 N. LaSalle Ave., Chicago, Ill.

LIVE STOCK AND MISCELLANEOUS In great variety for sale at the lowest prices by WESTERN NEWSPAPER UNION, 521 W. Adams St., Chicago.

DEFIANCE Cold Water Starch

makes laundry work a pleasure. 10 oz. pkg. 10c.

PATENTS Fortunes are made in patents. Protect your ideas. Our 64 page book free. Fitzgerald & Co., Box 85, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS Self Heating Gasoline Flat Iron, sample 25c. Start today, every home needs one. BUCKLEY & CO., 230 Jeff. Detroit, Mich.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 26-1911.

Remedies are Needed

Were we perfect, which we are not, medicines would not often be needed. But since our systems have become weakened, impaired and broken down through indiscretions which have gone on from the early ages, through countless generations, remedies are needed to aid Nature in correcting our inherited and otherwise acquired weaknesses. To reach the seat of stomach weakness and consequent digestive troubles, there is nothing so good as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, a glyceric compound, extracted from native medicinal roots—sold for over forty years with great satisfaction to all users. For Weak Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Stomach after eating, Heartburn, Bad Breath, Belching of food, Chronic Diarrhea and other Intestinal Derangements, the "Discovery" is a time-proven and most efficient remedy.

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RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Otto Knoock visited Sunday in Wauconda.

Mr. Roth was a Chicago passenger Friday.

Harry McMahan is spending his vacation at home.

Mr. Roth and family spent Sunday and Monday in the city.

Miss Eva Rowling visited friends in the city Wednesday and Thursday.

The Regulars played Grayslake Sunday on their home grounds and were defeated 15 to 2.

Watch for bills of the bazaar to be given by the seven ages of women about the middle of July.

Miss Blanche Dennison left Saturday for DeKalb to take the summer course given there for teachers.

Regular services Sunday morning, "Higher Patriotism." Young people meeting, "Real Patriotism."

While in bathing, at Cedar Lake, Monday noon, Joe Sexton stepped on a piece of glass, cutting his foot quite badly.

Miss Gertrude Miller and Miss Olive Nelson left Sunday evening for Champaign to take the teachers course for the summer.

A little excitement occurred on our streets Monday morning when Jim Wilton's horse, of Antioch, ran away, breaking loose from the buggy at the lumber yard. It was caused by some of the harness giving way.

In spite of the warm weather many young people from here attended the dance given by the managers of the Lake Villa Hotel last Friday evening. There will be dancing every Friday evening throughout the summer.

The young people of Rev. Arnold's Sunday school class postponed their entertainment of Friday evening as their entertainer for the evening could not come. It will be held in the basement on the evening of July 1st instead.

The Biggest Priced Letter.
Fifteen hundred dollars was paid for the letter in which Luther's wife renounced her monastic vows.

HICKORY

Earl Edwards spent Sunday at D. B. Webb's.

Eva Edwards spent Sunday with the home folks.

Mrs. H. Hollenbeck visited Sunday at V. J. Hollenbeck's.

Ruth Pullen who has been very ill with diphtheria is on the gain.

Miss Lucy Baskerfield of Chicago visited at D. B. Webb's over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Pedersen returned from a short wedding trip on Saturday. They will make there home at Lake Villa.

Miss Cora Edwards will entertain the Aid society on Wednesday, July 12. All invited. There will be a lawn social in the evening. Ice cream and cake served. Come.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar F. Mayer and children visited with Mr. and Mrs. John F. Knox of Russell last Sunday. Mr. Mayer is a brother of Mrs. Knox and is at the head of the firm of Oscar F. Mayer & Bro., packers and provision dealers of Chicago.

SALEM

Mrs. C. Pease entertained relatives over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Smallfell entertained relatives Sunday from Silver Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. McVicar are entertaining relatives this week from DeKalb Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Foster, Sr., have returned from a visit with relatives in Florence Iowa.

Mrs. O. Turnock returned home last of the week from a visit with relatives in Reinbeck, Iowa.

Mr. A. B. Stonehise of Racine was in our vicinity the first of the week on behalf of the interest of the Racine Journal.

The funeral of Miss Clara Sell was held at the M. E. Church Tuesday. We extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

MILLBURN

Dr. Jamieson was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. John Bonner spent Tuesday at Russell, Ill.

Lyburn Stewart and family have returned to their home in Chicago.

Chas. Haubaug took a party of friends to St. Charles in his auto last Friday.

Miss Ruby Gillings spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Jenkins at Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. White of Antioch, spent Tuesday with friends in Millburn.

Mrs. C. E. Denman is entertaining her sister and Clayton Denman of Highland Park.

Geo. White and sister, Miss Grace, returned Monday to their home in Lyons, Neb.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy James and daughter of Chicago, spent Sunday with H. B. Tower and family.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McGuire, a son, June 22. Mother and baby getting along fine.

Wm. Sage of Warren had a raising of his large barn Tuesday afternoon. Many from this vicinity attended.

Wm. Anderson and family and John Anderson and family of Lake Forest, spent Sunday and Monday with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Russian Oats Superior.

Oats constitute three-fourths of the food upon which the Russian horse must exist during the 12 months of the year. Russian oats, however, are far superior in sustaining power to the American cereal. It is also claimed that animals do not become tired of their steady diet as they do of the hay and corn products in the United States.

As to Mending.

It is never too late to mend, unless you are so rich that you can afford a new tire at any time.

BRISTOL

Mrs. Hoyt of Waukegan is visiting her sister Mrs. E. S. Castle.

Mrs. G. P. Willett is visiting friends at Lytle, Wis., this week.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Larabee a bouncing baby girl June 24th.

Mrs. Geo. Brown and Mrs. G. P. Willett were Kenosha callers Saturday.

Miss Jessie Shumway of Chicago is spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Foulke.

Miss Florence Murdock who has been attending school at Oshkosh is spending her vacation here.

Quite a number from the surrounding neighborhood took in the Masonic picnic at Paddocks Lake Saturday.

Miss Nellie Butrick returned to her home in Chicago Sunday after a two weeks visit with her mother.

The Children's day exercises at the M. E. Church Sunday were well rendered and attended by a large crowd.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Gaines of Sheboygan were visiting relatives and friends here a few days last week making the trip in their Auto.

Lusty Cheese His Undoing.

Had it not been for a fine, large, ripe gorgonzola cheese, Antonio Skulla, a Naples stowaway, would have reached New York in safety on his third attempt. He stowed himself too near the cheese on the steamer Saxonia, and long before the liner arrived Antonio decided that death in any form was preferable to suffocation by gorgonzola. So he gave himself up.

Wealth of Nations.

So far as outside investments are concerned Great Britain is by far the wealthiest nation of the world. But there is no data which will enable us to decide the wealth of any people. The extent of investments, the incomes of governments, the extent of foreign trade, the produce of countries, would all require to be taken into consideration in arriving at conclusions.

See the Ten Mile
MARATHON RACE
Libertyville, July 4th

See Daring Munson in his Famous
HIGH DIVE
INTO WATER
LIBERTYVILLE, JULY FOURTH

Eternal Vigilance

By the North Shore Electric Company is the Price of Satisfactory Service to its Patrons

When anything goes wrong this Company wants to know it at once—in order that the trouble may be adjusted.

To that end the Company welcomes complaints. And we get them—sometimes a good many, though their ratio to the total number of customers is small.

A careful analysis of all complaints received shows that about 99 per cent of them are due to the wearing out of some appliance or fixture long in use, or to the lack of knowledge or carelessness of the complainant.

Yet, whether trivial or serious, every complaint receives the same prompt, courteous and careful attention. This is a very important part of our service.

This Company has built up an electric service in a territory covering many hundreds of square miles.

We are proud of this fact. But we are prouder of the fact that our service makes friends.

This Company's constant aim, instead of offering excuses, is to provide adequate and efficient service—to meet the ever growing needs of this growing territory.

North Shore Electric Company

Guaranteed
For Life

Hupmobile

Guaranteed
For Life

The Low Price Car of Quality

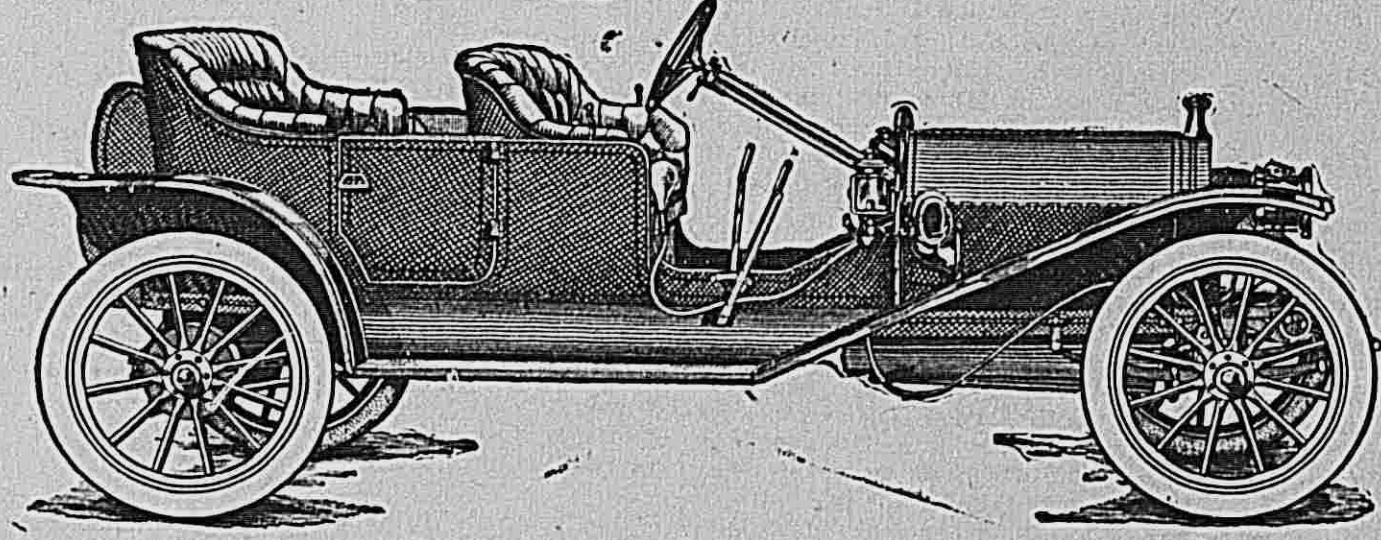
Touring Car Specifications

CHASSIS—Same as runabout except wheel base of 110 inch. Heavier frame, longer running boards, etc. Gear ratio 4½ to 1. Vanadium steel rear spring.

BODY—Metal, 4 passenger, wide rear doors, storage space under both seats, carpet in tonneau, tufted upholstery, deep cushions, low, clean lines, ample leg room. Color, Hupp blue, white stripes, gray wheels.

EQUIPMENT—Gas head lamps and generator, oil side and tail lamps, shock absorbers in front, other equipment same as runabout.

TIRES—Front 30x3, Rear 31x3½.



Touring Car

A new model of four passenger capacity, combining speed, comfort, beauty of line with sturdy construction

Price, fully equipped \$900
F. O. B. Detroit

Runabout

A speedy, smart, clean-cut little aristocrat with the lines of the costliest protected touring types.

Price, \$750 F. O. B. Detroit

To you who have sought the utmost in a small four-passenger motor car at a reasonable price, let this car fulfill your desires. We present, at last, the car of values which none can surpass at the same or near the price at which this is offered. This excellent product should be received with such enthusiasm as was the runabout two years ago. Careful examination will bring to light the completeness of the car's details and also its sturdy construction. The heart of this attractive car is none other than the famous 20 h. p. Hupmobile unit power plant with the ability to negotiate steep grades "on high." The chassis is a lengthened edition of that of the runabout with a frame increased

in strength to meet the new demands placed upon it. Value is so apparent in this car at \$900 that it should not even need the help of this adv. to sell every car we could make. We want you to become acquainted with our representative. Waste no time, secure a satisfying demonstration at the earliest date possible. There has been nothing quite so good since the debut of our first runabout. One of the features of the car is its easy riding qualities and ample leg room is provided for the tallest person. The car is not what could be termed "high powered" for with an excess of power the running expense would increase. It has ample power and can be operated at small expense.

Tiffany & Felter

Lake County Agents

Antioch, Illinois